THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,664—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 5-30 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
8th June,	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	9403
15th ,,	MOOLTAN	11000		
22nd ,,	INDIA	8000	MACEDONIA	10512
29th ,,	NYANZA	7000		
6th July,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10350
13th ,,	CALEDONIA	8000		
20th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10000
27th ,,	ARABIA	8000		
3rd Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
10th ,,	PERSIA	8000		
17th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12231
24th ,,	HIMALAYA	7000		
31st ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MANGOLIA	10000

All the above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P.M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES, Superintendent.

Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Semiramis	3399	A. Bilaffer	1st July
Trieste	5095	N. Ivancich	1st Aug
Semiramis	3399	A. Bilaffer	1st Sept
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Oct

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
Fr. Ferdinand.	6046	P. A. Leva	27th June.
Persia	5895	N. Ivancich	25th July.
Silesia	6174	G. Nicolich	23th Aug.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 900
To Trieste or Venice and back .. „ 750
To London via Trieste ..... „ 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back.. „ 903 „ 1093*

SECOND CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice..... Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back ... „ 525
To London via Trieste..... „ 449† to 449†
To London via Trieste and back... „ 633 „ 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice..... Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back ... „ 675
To London via Trieste..... „ 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back.. „ 832 „ 963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

SERVICE TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To sail about
Silesia	5150	G. Nicolich	6th June

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

E. STUPARICH,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.
62, Ganeshgate St., Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes:—

9½ inch by 4½ inch...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch...Annas 14 per „ *

If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.

5 13-16 inch by 3½ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing. Date.	Time.	Route via.
Dwarka	1695	Friday 7th June	† 6 a. m.	direct.
Kasara	1195	Thurs. 13th June	9 a.m.	

† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSSEH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kasara" 1195 tons, on Thursday, 13th June, calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Baroda," 3172 tons, on Wednesday, 12th June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Basreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcottа," 3413 tons, on Friday 7th June, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer, on or about 15th June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY,
6th June, 1912.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Due Bombay about 1913	Leave Karachi about 1913	Leave Bombay about 1913
Trafford Hall	6231	.....	.....	8 June*	.....
City of Athens	5394	.....	.....	8 „	16 June
City of Lahore	6575	.....	17 June	9 July*	.....
City of Paris	9300	.....	7 „	30 July†	.....
City of Manchester	5551	8 June	1 July	23 July	.....
City of York	7800	18 „	11 „	31 July	.....
City of Corinth	6443	27 „	20 „	10 Aug.	.....
City of Rome (Twin Screw)	9000	12 July	4 Aug.	24 Aug.	.....
Trafford Hall	6231	20 „	13 „	3 Sept.	.....
City of Glasgow	6539	30 „	22 „	13 „	.....
City of Athens	5394	8 Aug.	31 „	20 „	.....
City of Lahore	6575	21 „	13 Sept.	3 Oct.	.....

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second-class accommodation except the s. s. Trafford Hall and City of Corinth.

* Calling at Port Soudan. † 90 days leave run.

AUTUMN SAILINGS TO BOMBAY FROM LIVERPOOL

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1913	Continental Call about 1912.	Due Bombay about 1913
City of Calcutta	7512	29 Aug.	Naples..... 6 Sept.	21 Sept.
City of Paris	9300	19 Sept.	Marseilles 25 Sept.	9-10 Oct.
City of Birmingham	7600	26 „	Naples..... 6 Oct.	21 Oct.
C. of Marseilles	8610	5 Oct.	.....	26-27 Oct.
City of Poona	8500	16 „	Marseilles 23 Oct.	7-8 Nov.
Trafford Hall	6231	23 „	Marseilles 31 Oct.	16 Nov.
City of Athens	5394	31 „	Naples.....5 Nov.	22 Nov.
City of Karachi	5568	8 Nov.	Marseilles 16 Nov.	3 Dec.
City of Benares	8073	20 „	.....	25 Dec.
City of Paris	9300	11 Dec.	Marseilles. 18 Dec.	2-3 Jan. 1913

FARES.	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	576	821	432	649
London via Marseilles	655	1,091	499	829
Liverpool	605	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B.I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE in connection with NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ld.

CLARKES B 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.
CALCUTTA OFFICE:
103, Clive Street, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
CALLED UP £400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON, Manager

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
38, Bishopsgate, London E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manilla
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Iloilo
Madras	Malacca	Hongkong
Rangoon	Kuala Lumpor F. M. S.	Canton
Colombo	Klang (F. M. States)	Foochow
Karachi	Seremban (F. M. States.)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tientsin
Delhi	Batavia	Hankow
Penang	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Fuket	Saigon	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays 10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.
POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG, Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... „ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... „ 17,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Hagenaki
Calcutta	Hsewhwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dairy)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

FOR DARK MONSOON NIGHTS.

THE "POLKEY"

PATENT KEROSINE MOTOR HEAD LIGHTS, 527 candle power

is the nearest approach in illuminating power to Acetylene lights which are not permitted on the roads in Bombay.

REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD HAVE THE "POLKEY" HEAD LIGHT.

1. It burns Kerosine which is obtainable everywhere.
2. It is a pleasant and most effective light for a Motor car.
3. It is strong enough for any purpose.
4. It gives a more diffused light than the ordinary Acetylene lamp.
5. It is lit immediately without any waiting.
6. It does not smell.
7. On a dark night the driver can easily pick out a telegraph pole at a hundred yards seeing it quite plainly.
8. Two spare chimneys ready for use, stored in each lamp, in asbestos lined tubes; no risk of breakage.
9. Glass chimneys guaranteed perfectly fireproof.
10. All "POLKEY" Lamps may be had at English prices; 12 annas to the Shilling or Rs. 15 to the Pound Sterling.

"POLKEY" PARAGON REFLECTOR HAND LAMPS

Useful for Reading, for pianos, for general illumination of close work.

The great power of these Reflectors (by which the small print of a newspaper can be read easily at a distance of over 140 feet) makes them extremely useful. They will be found invaluable in houses, shops, stores, hospitals, surgeries, orchestras, music rooms, students, draughtsmen's and mechanics rooms; on boardship, in camp, the jungle, &c.; as a search light in cellars, warehouses, workshops &c., they are all that can be desired. Light equal to 500 candle power.

Small Rs. 13-2 and Rs. 32 large.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF GRUYERE PARMESAU AND GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

Pure ITALIAN OLIVE OIL (genuine) guaranteed, ITALIAN MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES in large stock and fresh, arriving monthly. ITALIAN WALNUTS, and ALMONDS, in soft shell, and also Hozelnuts; the nuts suitable for table use.

HORS DE OVRE (First course luxury) in various brands from The High Class Houses.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SOFAS and EASY CHAIRS visit at the Stores will convince of its well shaped, designed and comfortableness.

GRIGNOLINO WINE (CLARET) a genuine product of Grape Wine in great demand. Rs. 12 per dozen bottles.

LIQUEURS, and WINES from High Class Houses of Italy and France.

GRAHAM'S

FIVE CROWN PORT

An Old Tawny Dry Wine.

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

whether he is satisfied with his

VULCAN MOTOR CAR

and he will answer: Yes. It is the sweetest running car I have ever had the pleasure of driving and costs so little to maintain.

TRIAL RUNS ON LATEST MODELS.

By arrangements with the SOLE AGENTS.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.,
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD HARDINGE,

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

THE CHEAPEST EUROPEAN FIRM IN BOMBAY.

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS, GENERAL PROVISION MERCHANTS, AND TOBACCONISTS.

FREE DELIVERY ON ALL ORDERS.

MEDICAL CONSULTATION From 10 A. M. to 7-30 P. M. Daily, Including SUNDAY.

—:-o-:—

CONDOR & SONS,
SUCCESSORS TO D. FERNANDES & CO.
ESTABLISHED 1870.

FREE DELIVERY.

Dispensing Department open night and day, accuracy and purity guaranteed. Charges most moderate.

Tobaccos, Cigars, Cigarettes, to suit all tastes and all pockets, fresh stock just received.

Oilmanstores, Patent Medicine's Toilet Requisites tc. Regular fresh shipments, quality guaranteed.

LOWEST MARKET RATES.

ALL ORDERS DELIVERED AT OUR EXPENSE.

Lists free on Request. Trial Solicited.

Please Mention this paper.

Address: 61, HORNBY-ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY,
(Opposite Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co.)

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES

SPECIALLY PACKED FOR

MONGINI BROTHERS.

TUDOR ASSORTMENT in ½ lb. & 1 lb. boxes Re. 1 and Rs. 2 respectively.

REGAL ASSORTMENT (choicest chocolates) in ½ lb. tins Rs. 1-4 and 1 lb. tins Rs. 2-8.

The following CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES also available

KING GEORGE'S, TROPICAL, NUT, MIXED, CHOCOLATE BISCUITS, BOURNVILLE CHOCOLATE NEAPOLITANS DAIRY MILK CHOCOLATE in tablets, CHOCOLATE CROQUETTES, NUT-MILK CHOCOLATE in sticks etc., etc.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET.
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 900,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombassa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala.
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. BOMBAY.

RALPH KIDD, Acting Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Shanghai Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Telngtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON, Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP.... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... „ 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. p. a. from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent p. a., for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

RUSSO ASIATIC BANK.

Capital (Full Paid)	Rbls. 35,000,000	= say £3,690,000
Capital (subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Government) Kouping Taels	„ 3,500,000	= say £ 455,000
Reserve Fund	„ 19,500,000	= say £2,055,000
		£6,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON OFFICE:—64, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askhabad	Hankow	Paris
Baku	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokhara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tientsin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchwang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other Branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent per annum on balances up to Rs. 1 lac, above that by special arrangement. Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security and all description of Banking business transacted.

H. S. BENNER, Acting Manager.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "POLCEVERA," from HONGKONG and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL on the 5th instant, and are requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their CARGO landed at Victoria Dock No. 4 Shed.

All claims for damages etc., to be presented and adjusted before the departure of the steamer on the 16th instant.

No survey will be allowed after the removal of the goods from the Landing Shed.

G. TIMOSCI,
Agent, Societa N. Di. S. Marittimi.
Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

Registered in London on 27th June, 1905.
Bombay on 16th August, 1910.

COLONIAL REGISTER KEPT AT BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED, from the 12th to 25th June, 1912, both days inclusive, for preparation of Warrants for the Dividend for the year ended 1911, payable to Shareholders registered on the 12th day of June, 1912.

By Order of the Board,
A. T. COOPER,
Managing Engineer.

Bombay, 4th June, 1912.

NOTICE RE-BANK OF BURMA.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders and Creditors of the Bank of Burma, Ltd. in Liquidation will be held on Saturday the 8th inst. at 5 P.M. (S.T.) at the Native Share Stock Brokers Association Hall, Hummam Street, Bombay to ascertain and place before the Chief Court of Lower Burma their wishes in respect of the appointment of permanent liquidator or liquidators for suggesting his or their remuneration selecting advisory committee and such other matters. The creditors and shareholders are especially requested to attend this meeting for their own better interests either in person or by duly signed proxies which must be returned to the undersigned at least a day before the meeting.—Dated at 121, Esplanade Road, Bombay this 1st day of June, 1912.

W. T. HALAI,
Hon. Secretary,
Bombay Committee.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that HORMUSJI MERWANJI KAVARANA, has contracted TO SELL to our client, JAMNADAS KHETSEY, the property hereunder described. All persons having claims against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, sale or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, No. 91, Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground (redeemed under No. 35 dated the 7th August 1883), together with message, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Ardeshir Dady Street of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 121 3-9ths square yards or thereabouts, Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 140, New No. 1215, New Survey No. 7488, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward No. 6625, and Street No. 9-11, and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Sorabji Hormusji Shroff, on or towards the North by the property of Nusserwanji Cawasji, on or towards the South by the property of Awabai, daughter of Edulji Meherji Coopar, and on or towards the West by Ardeshir Dady Street.—Dated this 5th day of June, 1912.

MANSUKHLAL, JAMSETJI, HIRALAL & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888,
As amended by the City of Bombay Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1905.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, pursuant to Section 297 (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as amended by the City of Bombay Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1905, that the Undersigned proposes to apply to the Municipal Corporation at their Meeting to be held in the month of July, 1912, or on such day thereafter as the said application can conveniently be disposed of, for authority to prescribe a fresh line, in substitution for the existing regular line of the Public Street known as Golanji Hill Road, near its junction with Sewri Road.

A plan of this Street showing the existing regular line of the Street and the fresh line proposed to be prescribed in substitution therefor as aforesaid, is deposited at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, and can be inspected by any person desiring to do so, at any time during office hours.

Every person desirous of making any representation to the Corporation or of bringing before the Corporation any objection respecting the said proposal, may do so, by letter addressed to the Municipal Secretary at the Municipal Office, and delivered at the said office not less than three clear days before the day of such meeting.—Dated this 5th day of June, 1912.

P. R. CADELL,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

MONSOON RATES
PER MONTH
Rs. 130 AND UPWARDS
INCLUSIVE:

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUG" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUG" FRAME fitted to your own lenses will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 2-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH.
TO-NIGHT,
THE VENGEANCE OF THE MAFIA
and other Pictures.
THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY.

"YOU ARE
IN TROUBLE"

For some time past you have been lowspirited Matters have gone wrong altogether and you do not know what to do; you are in doubt, you suspect something, you worry and all seems dark and hopeless, your nights are sleepless and your mental agonies have considerably weakened your Body, in fact you despair and you think all is lost. For all this,

"THERE IS A REASON."

Have you ever considered the fact that every human being is ruled by an aura and by the planets and that both aura and planets have a positive influence upon all our actions, our likes, dislikes, our success or failure. Do you know that planetary conditions have absolutely everything to do with Wills, Estates, Buying or Selling of property, Speculation, Investments, Love or Marriage and Health, etc.

AN EVIL EYE.

There is no such thing as an Evil Eye—but there is such a thing as a "Planetary Spell" whenever everything goes wrong with you. When you meet with heavy losses, your Health fails and when all sorts of troubles, miseries, sorrows and general bad luck assails you. Your aura and planets are against you.

DR. CARL L. PERIN

Who is not only an authority on PALMISTRY and MENTAL SCIENCE, but an adept, a Treacher and a Master-mind on all branches of Occult Sciences, he has no patience with "FORTUNE TELLING" Cristal gazing or calling up of Spirits or Ghosts. He will truthfully read you, advise you, and lead you to Success and Happiness.

MENTAL SCIENCE

Will even reunite the separated and so cause a state of contentment. It will teach you how to attract, control and change the thoughts, the intentions, actions or character—so that you will reach the highest possible development of mental vigour, health, happiness and success.

DR. CARL L. PERIN

Who has been consulted by Emperors, Kings, Potentates, Princes, Authors, Judges and hundreds of public men, Dr. Perin who enjoys the reputation of 25 years of honest and unimpeachable work helping thousands—he will also show you.

A BETTER WAY.

Hours daily from 10 to 1 and 3 to 6: On Sundays, from 11 to 5. "No letters answered."

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL,
Rooms 439, 440 and 441.

WINES, SPIRITS BEERS &C.

ASK FOR
SUTTON CARDEN'S
LONDON OLD TOM GIN.
"SOFT AS CREAM,"
Guaranteed absolutely Pure.

SOLE AGENTS:
CROFT MODY & CO.

RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
MESSRS. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
MESSRS. DANISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET.

CANVAS
DAVID CORSAR & SONS
BEST FLAX CANVAS
For full particulars apply:—
SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,
BANK STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c., when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.
Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free $/- from The LeClerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA

THE REARING
OF
CHILDREN.
A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA
To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

AMUSEMENTS.

APPROVED BY THOUSANDS
THE MOST CHARMING PROGRAMME EVER SEEN
AT AMERICA-INDIA
THOMAS A BECKET
THE RAGE OF THE HOUSE
EXTRAORDINARY RUSH OF COLLEGIANS AND STUDENTS.
A DRUNKARD IN A FIX!
ROARS OF LAUGHTER
Read the following Pleasant Items:—

1. THE DOLL'S REVENGE
This is a very comic scene of a doll which comes to life and in that state it makes terrible mischief and creates a regular row.
2. THE BIRTH OF A FLOWER
Showing the evolution of flower and the different stages at which it may take different shapes a valuable piece in botanical study.
3. THE MISADVENTURES OF A PAIR OF TROUSERS.
This is a life picture of a drunkard's career, a druukard puts his month's wages into the pocket of an old trousers and does not give a single farthing to his famishing wife who, in despair, sells out old clothes among which that fateful pantaloon is included the indignation of the man could be well imagined when he finds his pant gone.
4. THE MARTYRDOM OF THOMAS A BECKET, Archbishop of Canterbury.
5. PARIS FASHION (Magnificently Coloured)
6. DOGS AND THEIR VARIOUS MERITS.
How dogs are trained to different kinds of useful purposes and how they turn their merits to utility in life enterprise and shooting will be depicted by this beautiful film.
7. WALKING ABOUT MUNICH (Pleasant sight-seeing.)

FILMS FOR SALE: Apply to MANAGER. Telephone No. 1271.

IN FEVER AGUE INFLUENZA
USE BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS.
USE BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS.
USE BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS.
BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS
for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc, etc. Re. 1-8 ans.
BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER
is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4, each.
BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT,
cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch in a day.
Ans. 4, each.
Of all dealers Re. 1 each or of
DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO.,
(INDIA) LIMITED.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
FORT,
BOMBAY.
IMPORTERS OF THE FAMOUS
"SHELL" MOTOR SPIRIT
BEST ON EARTH BEST IN AIR
SHELL' MEANS SATISFACTION
"SHELL" MEANS SPEED.
BY ROYAL APPOINTMENT SUPPLIERS.
TO H. M. KING GEORGE V.

PRICE Rs. 3.
THE
Bombay Gazette
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)
STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.
ADVANCING BY 32NDS
FROM
1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.
SECOND EDITION.
"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
1909.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES. (Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, Annas 8, Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

GAZDAR AND CO.—MERCHANTS and CONTRACTORS, Church Gate Street. Large Stock best English and Italian flooring, Dado Wall Tiles, Majolica Mosaic, Hand Brand Cement, Marble, Lavatory Basins Closets, Bath Tubs, etc.

TO ELECTRICIANS.—A trial with "Dr. JUST WOLFRAM TUNGSRAM" M. P. Lamps 75 per cent saving in current, and my "2500 MEGHM CABLES" best B. C. M. A. Grade, will convince you as being the best and cheapest on the market. They are unrivalled quality and you will not buy any other once you use them. Sole Agent E. G. FULEP, 45 Horaby Row, Oppt. Cook's Bldgs, Bombay."

MOTORISTS! Did you see our Aluminium Matting? If not, you should do so. Unlike rubber it is nonperishable and will keep tidy after years of service. The UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '82 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary Rs 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—9½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 402, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 3 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Re. 1 must be paid in advance.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The Bombay Gazette Electric Press.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9. care of "Bombay Gazette" Office

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A. Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS
EMPRESS PALE
and
HOUSEWIFE'S FRIEND
Fine Household Soaps.
Can be obtained everywhere
GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.
BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.
PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
68 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON E.C.

BOOKS FOR SALE.
ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.
LAYS OF THE LAW,
A Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

WANTED.

FURNITURE WANTED.

A EUROPEAN COUPLE desire to buy FURNITURE for the flat they have already taken.

Will bid for part or lot of Furniture of Family going away from Bombay. Plate can be included. Inclose Inventory and price, 1740 "Bombay Gazette."

GODOWN KEEPER WANTED.

FOR "Bombay Gazette" office, one who understands paper preferred. Apply by letter only to MANAGER. Stating remuneration and all particulars.

TO BE LET.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO BE LET 4 windows, overlooking gardens, and sea, to European married couple, or two friends, at Mrs. PAGE, 10 Rafiya Manzil, Wodehouse Road, Lift and Electric Light.

Recommended by Mr. Hill, "Bombay Gazette."

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with Sections 88 and 101 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Town Custom House, on TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p. m. (S.T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods.

22 cases safety and sulphur matches, 8 cases white spirit, cases of brandy, photographs, earthenware, glassware, samples perfumery, soap, printed matters, cotton goods, 71 bales wet dates, coir yarn and rope, cement, cottonseed, fire clay, Bicarb-soda, hoop iron, galvanized sheets:

Also

at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), at Unclaimed Warehouse, No. 10, Victoria Dock.—
22 casks China clay.
4 cases carbide.
1 steel joist.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 6th June, 1912.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

SALE THIS DAY, THURSDAY, 6th June at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), Auction sale of valuable Household Furniture.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 6th June at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), in Meadows Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Treacher & Co., and next to King & Co., (where the entire furniture has been removed for sale), the very valuable new designed household teak and blackwood highly polished furniture such as drawing, dining-office and bed room furniture, consisting of silk tapestry lined drawing-room suits of sofas and chairs, dumb waiter mirrored side-boards, writing tables, chiffoneers, dining table, arm and armless chairs, rocking, easy, low and Curzon chairs, revolving and plain book cases, hat stands, office table, teapoys, mirrored almyrahs, cupboard, jardineers, iron bedsteads, pictures, round table, cane furniture gentleman bicycle, American safe, 10 new "Matador" foot sewing machines etc., the property of K. B. Talookdar Esq., proceeding home and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES, situate at Kaneri Tukdi Bandra, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, about two minutes walk from the Borivli Railway Station.

Under the instructions of Messrs. Gordhandass Morarjee and Dwarkadass Meghjee, two of the proving executors of the last will and testament of Gordhandas Runchordas, deceased, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction, in 2 lots, as the places, and on the day and hours mentioned below the following immovable properties, viz:—

Lot No. I.—THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 6th day of June, 1912, at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.), in the morning, on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Khoti land or ground together with the messuage or tenement standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the Village of Kaneri, near the Borivli Station, Tukdi Bandra, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, containing by admeasurement 2216 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the east by the Ghodbunder Road, on or towards the west by the property of Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, on or towards the South by the property of Taacker Hirji Mathuradas, and on or towards the north by the property of Ramkrishna Madhavrao Chonkar.

Lot No. II—THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 6th day of June, 1912, at 9 a. m, (S. T.,) in the morning, on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Khoti land or ground together with the messuage or tenement standing thereon, in the Village of Kaneri near Borivli Station, Tukdi Bandra Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, admeasuring 511 Square Yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east by the land belonging to Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, on or towards the West by Godbunder Road, on or towards the south by the property of Waman Dhakoba, and on or towards the north by the property of Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Madhavji, Kamdar and Chotubhai, Attorneys for the said Messrs. Gordhandas Morarjee and Dwarkadas Meghji, at their Office, at Esplanade Road, or to the undersigned,

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th June, 1912.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
31, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF 151 BAGS CLOVES.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will, by order of Seth Tulsidas Tejpal and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Sha Mowji Soonderji, sell by Public Auction at the godown Seth Tulsidas Tejpal at Vad Gadi, Mandevi, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 6th day of June, 1912, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following:— 151 bags cloves.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of purchasing the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared next day, at the purchaser's expense on payment of the balance money.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th June, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 7th instant at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Watson's Annexe Chamber (Ground-floor) Apollo Bunder, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture rich glass and crockeryware, dining table and chairs, sideboard, dinner wagons, carpets, drawing-room, sofas and chairs, table and hall lamps, fancy cabinets, corner whatnots, fancy ornaments, China, Japanese vases, bronze figures, pictures, single and double bedsteads, dressing and washhand tables, mirror door almyrahs, dressing, chest-of-drawers, copper and aluminium utensils, garden pots, etc., etc. The property of F. Kimpton Esq. and others.

The property is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 6th June, 1912.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Princes Street.
LONDON: 61, Threadneedle Street.
Total funds exceed.....£21,000,000.

A BONUS
has just been declared at the rate of 30 shillings per cent per annum and is allocated on the compound System. This Bonus is therefore equivalent to an addition of from Rs. 15 per thousand on new Policies to Rs. 36-8 per thousand on the oldest Policies which have thus been doubled in amount by such additions of bonuses.

INDIAN LIVES are insured at European rates of premium. For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, etc., apply to

KING, KING and Co.,
Secretaries.
KING'S BUILDING, BOMBAY.

N. B.—WANTED energetic and influential AGENTS on exceptionally liberal terms.

THE
ORIENTAL
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1847.
FUNDS OVER RS. 4,00,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT
OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT
For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.
Oriental Building, Bombay.

REDUCED RATES.
GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
RESULTS FOR 1910.

Policies issued...	...6,650 for	£.	2,345,731
New Premiums (1910)	...	,,	109,674
Annual Income	...	,,	1,451,086
Assets	...	,,	10,466,010
Total Payments under Policies		,,	26,765,113
Actuarially Certified Profits for the Quinquennium ending December 31st 1910	... ...	£	442,000

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.
WORLD WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.
Assurances, Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.
Apply—
CROFT MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon
GRESHAM BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID	£ 29,500,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	13,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,550,000
BONUS DECLARED.....	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1¾ per cent. (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.
DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates. CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.
For full information apply to
H. F. LODGE,
Ag. Secretary,
Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

NORWICH UNION
FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY
in which is incorporated
NORWICH AND LONDON
ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION
HEAD OFFICE: ..... NORWICH.
CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA .....GRAHAM'S BLDGS.
BRANCH MANAGERS.....BOMBAY.
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

Policies granted covering all accidents and numerous specified fevers and diseases
10 per cent. Bonus after five years and many other valuable benefits.
£7 or Rs. 105 purchases a policy insuring £1,000 or Rs. 15,000 for accidental death with a weekly disablement allowance of £6 or Rs. 90.
In case of permanent disablement the policy provides a handsome Pension.
AGENTS WANTED.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

B. O. C.

—B. O. C. KEROSINES—

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS. Fuel & Cylinder Oils. WAX. CANDLES.

B. O. C.

PETROL. MOTOR OILS A & B. Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,

CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET

LONDON, JUNE 4.] [BOMBAY, JUNE 5,

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
1-2 per sent. Consols	77 5-8		1-4
do. Rentes	94		unchgd
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan	92 1-4		3-4
1-2 do. Gov. Securities	64 5-8		1-16
Bar Silver in London Spot	28 1-16	1-8	
Bar do. 2 months' hence	28 3-16	1-8	
Bar Silver in New York	60 7-8		1-8
Exchange on London at Paris	25·24	1-2	
do. do. at Berlin	20·45 1-2	1-2	
do. do. New York	4·87 3-8	1-5	
Discount Bank of England Rate	3	since	
do. Short London Bills	9th May		
3 months' sight	2 13-16		unchgd
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight	3 5-16		unchgd
do. 3 months' Fine			
Trade Bills	3 3-8		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine			
Trade Bills	3 3-4		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	2 3-8		1-8
do. 7 day Market Loans	2 1-2		unchgd

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77·9 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 7-8 unchgd.
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £275,000.
Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet steady.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot ... Steady—Moderate business.
Futures ... Quiet
Manchester ... Firm but not active.
Total Sales ... 7,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 500 "
Imports ... 10,000 "
Mid-Americans ... 6·26+02
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 9 5-8 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6·14	6·17	6·17
+02	+02	+02
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·14	6·12	6·11
+02	+02	+02
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6·10	6·10	6·11
+01	+01	+01

New York official noon call July 10·93 ; Oct. 11·17. New Orleans 10 a.m. July 11·70 ; Oct 11·32.

NEW YORK— Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 4,000
" Receipts at " last year ... 6,200
" Exports to Great Britain ... 1,160
" Exports to Continent ... 3,000
" Spot Cotton ... 11·45+05

Futures—Month of July 11·08+03
Futures—Month of Oct. 11·28+09

Advanced on favorable cables and on Southern buying of futures in the local market.

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton ... 11 5-8 unchgd.
Futures month of July ... 11·76+13
Futures month of Oct. ... 11·38+10
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Quiet

BUREAU REPORT.

Washington June 4.

The United States Department of Agriculture in its monthly report of the Cotton Crop states that the average condition of the crop is 78·9 per cent.

Liverpool, June 4.

Tone Dhooties and Shirtings ... Less demand—Prices firm.
Tone Cloths ... Market steady and quiet.

Weft American "54"	11 1-4
Weft Egyptian "80"	16 3-4
Tone—Yarn—Market Quiet.	
Weft Egyptian "32"	11 1-4
Twist "32" W T C	9 5-8
Twist "32" B	10
Cloth G 20 36 inch	13 3
Twist "36" W T C	9 7-8
Twist "36" B	10 1-4
Twist "42"	11 1-2
Twist American "60"	15 3-4
Twist Egyptian "60"	16 1-4
Twist Egyptian "80"	20 1-2
40s Banner Mill Twist	11
Geo Mayall's Yarn	10 5-8

F. G. F. Tinnevelly C I F—Liverpool ... 5 25-32
Buyers or sellers ... Sellers.
Months ... June-July.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... Nominal
Do. Months—
Do. Name of Ports—
Wheat White Karachi ... 37 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months— June-July
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers
Wheat Red Karachi ... 36 3-4 unchgd
Do Months—June-July—London—Nominal.
Tone—Quiet but steady.
Other Wheat unchanged.

SEEDS.

LINSEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ... 55 unchgd
Do. Months— ... June-July
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Buyers
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports.— ... .
Brown Cawnpore ... 49 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—June-July
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers
Tone—Quiet but steady.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 69 1-8—3-8
Do. Months—June-July
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Done.
Linseed Calcutta ... 66 6—6d
Do. Months—June-July
Do Name of Port—London—Sellers Quiet
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 60 3-8—5-8
Do. Months—June-July
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Value.

COTTONSEED.—
Bombay Cottonseed Market ... 67-5-0—0-1-0
June-July—Hall—Sellers—Dull.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... ... 14 1-4 unchgd

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... ... 4 7 unchgd
June-July—Done and sellers —Steady

METALS—

Copper Braziers	£ 88 1-2+1 1-4
Yellow Metal	d 7 9-16+3-16
Standard Copper G M S	77 1-8-1-1-4
English best selected Copper:	£ 82+1 3-4

FREIGHT—
Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canals ... 12-6—Nominal

ARRIVALS—
"Majidi"

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 16-3 unchgd
Do. Months of Shipment ... June-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Very litt'e doing.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... Neglected
Do Months of Shipments ... .
Tone—Entirely neglected.
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 11 9 3-4—1 1-4d
Months of Shipments ... August—Sellers.
Tone—Irregular but closing flat
E A & Similar Crystal C & F India ... 17 0 3-4—3 3-4d
Months of Shipments ... June-Aug—Sellers.
Tone—Easier—Not much doing.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... Nominal
Month of Shipments ... .
Tone—Dull.
Java Sugar—Unchanged—Little doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [5TH JUNE, 1912

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 1st, 2nd and 3rd June, 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G I P Railway ...	37	42,459
B B and C I Railway ...	44	51,886

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—
The market continues firm at 1s. 4 1-32d. T. T., 1s.4 1-16d. on Demand and 1s. 4 7-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits. To-day being Council Bills day there has been little doing, the banks having closed early pending receipt of the result of allotments. Far Eastern rates are rather steadier.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft	1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. do forward	1s. 4 1-4d. Aug.
Do. do France	170 3-4
Do. do Marks	138 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	147 1-4
Shanghai "	202 1-2
Japan "	150 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—
The market opened steady at 96 3-4 for Cash and 96 5-8 for the Settlement, and remained at these rates during the day closing slightly easier as under. A small business is reported.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 96 11 0 to 96 12 0
Settlement	" 96 10 0

BULLION:—
Closing prices for Bar Silver in London yesterday were 1-8 higher for ready at 28 1-16 and 1-16 higher for delivery in two months at 28 3-16. New York was 1-8 up at 60 7-8. The local market opened steadier at 71 5-16 ex-duty for ready bars. During the day rates have declined 3-16 and close as under for ready and the July settlement. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold	Rs. 23 15 6
Australian "	" 23 15 6
Sovereigns "	" 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)	
Ready	" 71 3 0
1st settlement	" 71 8 9
2nd Settlement	.....
Silver (cum duty)	
Ready	" 80 8 0
1st Settlement	" 80 14 0
2nd Settlement	.....

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—
The Bureau Report, received this morning, gives the average condition of the American cotton crop as 78·9 per cent. The following table gives the average condition of the crops of the previous ten years according to the Agricultural Bureau Reports.

	May Condition.
1912	78·9
1911	87·8
1910	82·0
1909	81·1
1908	79·7
1907	70·5
1906	84·6
1905	77·3
1904	83·0
1903	74·1
1902	95·1

A condition of 78·9 is neither bullish nor bearish and is about what was anticipated. The moderate advance in the American markets may be attributed to one of the recurrent steadinesses of these markets, rather than to any natural effect of the Bureau Report condition and is probably only temporary. The acreage is still an unknown quantity.

The local market opened steadier for New Crop, the rate for good Broach being Rs. 301. The market is influenced by the delay in the approach of the Monsoon, though should the rains hold of for another week there would still be little cause for anxiety. Little actual business has been done, but the market closes steady as under.

Ready cotton continues quiet, and the demand is very moderate.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach	Rs.	302	Mar. 1913
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hinganghat	"	303	Jan. "
Fine M. G. Nagpur	"	299	" "
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	"	289	" "
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola	"	282-4	" "
Fine M. G. Khandeish	"	270	" "
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	"	262	" "
Fine M. G. Bengal	"	267	" "
F. G. H. G. Bengals	"	251	" "

OLD CROP.

Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	"	231	June-July
Good H. G. Westerns	"	255	"
Good M. G. Westerns	"	265-6	"
Opening Tone			Dull
Estimated Sales			8,000
Total Imports			1,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·15	6·17	6·17	6·15
+01	unchgd	unchgd	+01

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6·12	6·12	6·11	6·11	6·12
unchgd	+01	+01	+01	+01

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
The market is steady.
We quote :—

Steady	Rs.	11 11 0 B.T.
September	"	12 10 0 B.T.
April-May 1913	"	11 11 0 B.T.

RAPESEED :—
The market is steady.
We Quote :—

Brown Delhi Apl-May 1913	Rs.	8 7 0 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready	"	8 1 6 B.T.
Yellow " "	"	9 9 6 B.T.

JINGELLYSEED :—
Tone—Steady.

Bold White 85 p.c.	Rs.	59 8 0 Nominal
Yellow Hingunghat	"	62 0 0 "

POPPYSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	12 2 0 B. T.
June-July	"	12 12 6 B. T.

CASTORSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 37 0 0 B.T.

COTTONSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Ready. ... Rs. 28 0 0

GROUNDNUTS :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Bold	Rs.	49 0 0
Small	"	47 0 0

MOWRASEED :—
Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 7 4 0 B. T.

WHEAT :—
The market is steady.
We quote :—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs.	5 5 0 R. T.
" Delhi Aug-Sept	"	5 9 0 "
" " May 1913	"	5 10 0 "

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1797 1-2
Bank of India	67
Eastern Bank	82
Indian Specie	65

MILLS.

David	435
Finlay Mills	340
Kohinoor	770
Maneckji Petit	2,622 1-2
New Great Eastern	230
Standard	1,330

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary	156
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference	180 1-2
Bombay S. N. Co. Ord	230
Golaba Land and Mill	1,435
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate	23
Tata Hydro E P S Co., Ord.	670
Tata Iron and Steel Co Ld Ordy	31

THREE DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 72 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	9,905	bales.
Wheat	99,054	cwts.
Linseed	75,548	"
Rapeseed	25,182	"
Gingellyseed	2,070	"
Poppyseed	4,850	"
Groundnuts	2,157	"
Castorseed	13,166	"
Rice	26,270	"
Myrabollas	2,083	"
Cottonseed	11,872	"
Mowrseed	Nil	
Gram	12,676	"
Joowar	20,793	"
Maize	6	"

DAILY EXPORTS—JUNE 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Athens s—4,375 cwts myrabollams, R Pragji 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 420 cwts kang. Baner and Krause ; 4,400 cwts bonemeal, Croft Mody and Co ; 4,000 cwts bonemeal, E C Naoji.

FOR LONDON.

Moolton s—990 cwts myrabollams, P Mathooradas and Co ; 350 cwts dry ginger, V Haridas ; 2,000 cwts wheat, 4,000 cwts nigerseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 130 cwts cattle horns, J M Rahimtoola ; 130 cwts cattle horns, G Suchedina ; 56 cwts casean, the Indian Colonial Dairy and Co ; 193 cwts deer, horns, E Mahomed 20 cases "Indian haberdashery," N Govindjee ; 53 cwts medicine seeds, R Jeevandas and Co ; 101 casks salted skins, Nizamudin and Co ; 42 casks salted skins Ahmed, 1,713 cwts oil cakes, the Jamshed Oil Mill ; 135 bales hemp, J Veerji and Co ; 19 cwts barley, B S Lloyd and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Hermiston s—1,000 cwts manganese ore, the Centra India Minning Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Zamozda s—250 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Steinbergen s—2,610 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros ; 220 bales gunny cutting, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR HAMBURG.

Roath s—451 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Steinbergen s—912 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 2,997 cwts rapeseed, 1,054 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros ; 1,000 cwts bartey, B S Lloyd and Co.

Cheitonian s—280 bales cotton, 3,000 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros ; 8,000 cwts linseed, 4,000 cwts rapeseed, K Devchand and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Istrar s—606 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 100 bales cotton, W. Pavri and Co.

Sardegna s—655 bales cotton, W. Wolf and Sons; 600 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton, J. A. Begbie and Co; 200 bales cotton, M. Jethabhoy & Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Sardegna s—300 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 210 bales cotton, W. Wolf and Sons; 2,000 cwts wheat, J. Fachiri; 30 bales kupock, J. A. Begbie and Co; 501 cwts linseed, 1,000 cwts castorseed, C. Boggiano and Co;

Bardistan s—12,000 cwts wheat, K. Devchand and Co.

FOR TORCE.

Sardegna s—6,000 cwts wheat, K. Devchand.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Chelhanien s—4,000 cwts linseed Volkart Bros.

FOR MESSINA.

Sardegna s—2,000 cwts wheat L. Dryfus and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Selciesia s—510 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA!

Selesia s—500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "Caledonien," June 6.

The following passengers will proceed to Marseilles by the Messageries Maritimes Coy's steamer "Caledonien" to-day from the stream. There will be the usual medical inspection of cabin passengers at Carnac Bunder at 10-30 a.m. Native servants and ayahs and all deck passengers must be at the Disinfection Shed, near Prince's Dock, at 7-30 a.m. with all their baggage :—

Mr. S. Sagiedo.	Mr. S. P. Shah.
Mr. F. R. Chichgar.	Rev. J. A. Murray.
Mr. N. J. Engineer.	Mrs. M. G. Na vard,
Mr. and Mrs. B. R. Jeweller and infant.	child and infant.
Mr. M. B. Betarekar,	Mr. Cottrills.
Mr. R. Desai.	Mr. H. Javeri
Mr. B. K. Patel.	Mr. Porter
Mr. D. M. Vaidi.	Mr. L. Godinho.
Mrs J. N. Javeri.	Mr. Jos. Dias.
Mr. David Smith.	Mr. Farrell.
Mr. T. Scotland,	Mr. R. Gopal.
Mr. F. Cardeaun.	Mr. W. Archer.
Mr. A. Cardeaun.	Mr. P. Bergasse.
Mr. and Mrs. Esmenjand and 4 children.	Mr. and Mrs. Vildien.
Mr. and Mrs. Esmenjand and 4 children.	Capt. C. and Mrs. Steele.
Mr. J. A. Henriques.	Mrs. M. Nethersole.
Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Ferguson.	Mr. H. R. Mirza.

PORT-SAID.—Mrs. Izarina.

SUEZ.

Mr. Din Gul. Mr. Rahim Dat.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and Ans. 8 for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MANNERS-SMITH.—May 27, at Naini Tal, the wife of Major F. Manners-Smith, 3rd Q. A. O. Goorkhas, of a son (still born).

PITT.—May 23, at "Rosenau," Kidderpore, to Mr. and Mrs. Donald Pitt, a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

America-India Cinemstograph, three shows nightly. Excelsior Cinemstograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim : "Be punctual and self-reliant, and you will need no help."

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette," with the outward mails of the 24th ultimo, left Aden at 8 p.m., on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m., to-morrow.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m. on Saturday.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbalpur)	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7-15	13-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-15	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-45	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Mamad Express	12-15	14-30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-55	21-30
Guzerat Mail	8-25	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	19-52

BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the string band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play a programme of music, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s.s. "Silesia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. to-day.

"SADOO" WANTED BY POLICE.—The Sub-Inspector of Police at Bassein has asked for the arrest of a sadoo, who is alleged to have committed an offence under Sections 328 and 379 of the Indian Penal Code. The sadoo is described as strongly built.

CHILD'S BODY FOUND.—The dead body of a newly born female child was found in a gully off Girgaum Back Road, on the evening of the 3rd inst. It was sent to the Police Surgeon who certified that death was due to natural causes and gave orders for the disposal of the body.

HYDROPHOBIA IN BOMBAY.—A death from hydrophobia occurred on Tuesday at the G. T. Hospital, the victim being Ali Imam, a Mahomedan, 45 years of age. He was bitten by a dog some six months ago. Recently, symptoms of hydrophobia developed and he was removed to the hospital.

HOUSEBREAKING.—A case of housebreaking and theft was reported to the police of Mandvi on the night of the 4th instant by Abdulla Rashid, who lives at Old Bangalipura. Property valued at Rs. 749 including 40 sovereigns, four bottles of "attar" and some clothing were stolen from his house.

ACCIDENT ON A STEAMER.—On Tuesday, at about 12-15 p. m, two stevedore's labourers named Gulam Misjamal (28) and Kadar Allabili (27), whilst stacking cotton in No. 2 hold of the s. s. "Assyria," berthed at Victoria Dock, were injured by three bales accidentally falling on them. They were removed to G. T. Hospital where they are detained for treatment.

ACCIDENT TO AN OLD WOMAN.—A Hindu woman, Mankoobai (60) was admitted in the Gooculdas Tejpal Hospital on Tuesday for treatment of injuries received in a carriage accident. She was going through Purbhadevi Road when a carriage, belonging to Dr. H. S. Batliwala which was proceeding in the same direction, in trying to pass a cart, standing on the side of the road, knocked her down. One of the wheels passed over her legs and she received severe injuries on her forehead. It is stated that the driver and occupants of the carriage called out to her, but she took no notice of their warning.

REPORTED THEFTS.—The Esplanade police have been informed by Mr. J. R. Bowan living at Esplanade Road, that ten currency notes of Rs. 100 each have been stolen from his house on the 1st of June. The numbers of the notes are not known.—Comst, a Marwari shroff, who keeps a shop in Haines road, reported to the police on Tuesday evening that at about 9 a.m. he received in pledge, some gold ornaments valued at Rs. 132 from a customer and placed them in the till of a cupboard drawer. At noon he fell asleep and asked his younger brother to look after the shop. When the brother saw that Comst was asleep he went away for about an hour. On his return he found the drawer open and on examining it the gold ornaments valued at Rs. 132 were found to have been stolen.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"Pink Flowering" Tree in the University Gardens.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. F. R. Bader of Thana asks for information in regard to the pink flowering tree in the University Gardens. The tree is named "Cassia renigera" and the first ones were introduced into Bombay from Rangoon some 10 or 12 years ago by the Hon. R. A. Forbes-Sempill.

A description of the tree by the Revd. E. Blatter, S. J., with an illustration, may be found at page 1036 of Vol. XVII of the Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society. Hooker (Flora of British. India, 1882) says "Flowers unknown." Wallich says it occurs in Burma: "Taong-dong mountains and banks of the Irrawadi." Woodrow in his new edition of "Gardening in the tropics" also refers to this tree.

It may be as well to mention that this tree cannot be propagated by cuttings but only by seeds, in the same way as "Cassia fistula." Trees which are more than seven years old bear seed pods freely in Bombay.

The tree now flowering in the University Gardens was planted about four years ago.—Yours, etc.,

W. S. M.

Bombay, June 5th.

"GENERAL" BOOTH.

From the last cable received at the Salvation Army Headquarters in Bombay, it appears that the operation on the eye of the veteran "General" Booth, has not been successful.

The "General" however is, generally speaking, in good health. Although 83 years of age, he worked right up to the time of the operation and it is thought will be out again in a week's time ready for work.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

Difficulties of Well and Tank Filling.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipaal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon. Mr. C. V. Mehta presiding.

Consideration was given to the Commissioner's report on a well situated in "E" ward which the Municipality desired to fill in and the attorney of the owner claimed to be kept open.

The Commissioner in his report stated that the well was found to contain larvæ of anopheles mosquitoes although khajura fish have been introduced therein. It therefore required to be covered with a mosquito proof hermetical cover. He had seen the well, and had satisfied himself that anopheles larvæ were found in it, though the agent in charge claimed to keep it in good order. As the well was stated to be used for religious purposes, he recommended that there should be a mosquito-proof wire covering with a pump for ordinary use, and a trap door, which was to be kept locked and might only be opened for the purpose of drawing water when a death occurred in which case water drawn through a pump should not be used. If this condition was not fulfilled, and if the wire covering was not kept in good order, the well should be hermetically closed. He accordingly requested that the Standing Committee would be pleased to pass early orders as regards this well."

Mr. K. A. Enti, agent of Bai Ratanbai, wife of Khan Bahadur B. D. Patel, C. I. E. of Quetta, owner of the well, addressing the President of the Corporation, stated that he was asked by the deputy health officer, E ward, to fill in or hermetically cover a well situated at Bellas's Road; that in reply he stated that the well was a pucca built one situated away from drains and had its surroundings clean, doubted the existence of larvæ of malaria-breeding mosquitoes and added that the water was used for religious purposes. Giving the substance or a further correspondence between himself and the deputy health officer; and stating that on the morning of of the 29th May the Commissioner accompanied by the deputy health officer visited the well and observed that the well should have a wire-gauze netting with a trap-door, but that the key of the lock should be kept with the Health Officer. Stating further that if the key of the lock was to remain with the Health Officer, he is at a loss to understand what is to be done in cases of daily religious occurrences; adding that no less than about 500 persons used the water of the well on the 25th May when the 48" main at the Baboola Tank was damaged; and requesting that a small committee may be appointed to enquire into the matter.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said that the letter was not fully printed on the agenda, but it contained very serious allegations against the Health Department. The party was threatened with a prosecution in the name of the Standing Committee though nothing was known to that body. It was a serious matter and notice should be taken of it. From a religious point of view it was objectionable to use a pump. He said all "bona fide" complaints should be treated with respect.

After some discussion it was resolved to refer the matter to the Sub-Committee appointed to report on the well question.

Consideration was given to a letter from Mr. E. A. Currim forwarding copy of the letter sent by him to the Commissioner in which he stated that a summons was issued against him for the closing of a well at Kandewadi, Girgaum, that his case came on for hearing before the Second Presidency Magistrate on the 21st instant, who granted a month's adjournment to enable him to make an application to the Commissioner and the Standing Committee to allow the well to be covered over with a wire-gauze netting, leaving a trap-door, that the well had been cleaned, that the quality of water had improved, and that precautions had been taken to prevent rubbish, &c., being thrown in the well, the water of which was used by his Hindu tenants for religious purposes, and expressed the hope that he be permitted to cover the well with wire-gauze netting, allowing a trap-door for drawing water or to cover the top of the well to the satisfaction of the Commissioner, leaving a slit 2 feet wide along the whole length of the well, a trap-door being provided under lock and key.

It was resolved that the letter be forwarded to the Commissioner with a recommendation that if he had no objection the applicant's request be complied with.

The Commissioner submitted the Hydraulic Engineer's report on the bursting of the forty-eight inch outlet main at Baboola Tank on May 24.

The Hydraulic Engineer in his report stated as follows :

"I have the honour to inform you that on Friday, May 24 about 11-10 a.m. I received a telephonic message from the Chief Inspector that that the 48" outlet main from Bhandarwada reservoir in the Baboola Tank Road had burst opposite the Fire Brigade station. The usual arrangements were immediately made to replace the burst pipe and a gang of men under the maintenance superintendent was at once despatched. The broken pipe, which was 12 feet in length, was removed and replaced by a tube with a collar and the lead joints run and caulked by 9-30 a. m. (B. T.), on the 25th, when the usual town supply from Bhandarwada and Malabar Hill reservoirs was restored.

"Some difficulty was experienced in effecting the repairs owing to the flooding of the trench by water leaking past the 48" sluice valves at Bhandarwada Reservoir and Parel Road. These valves have been defective for a number of years, but they cannot be repaired or replaced at present without causing serious inconvenience to the city. The work will be taken in hand on completion of the sebond 48" Tansa main. It was consequently necessary to obtain two engines from the Fire Brigade and these were employed in pumping the flood water from the trench from 5 p.m. to 9 a. m. This burst seriously affected the water supply to B, C. and E. Wards; a low pressure supply was, however, given to the greater part of these wards from Malabar Hill reservoir on Friday evening. But owing to the trouble experienced by the leakage past the 48" sluice valve, Parel, no supply was given on Saturday morning until the pipe was replaced. The burst was due to a fracture of the socket on the underside of the pipe. The fracture was well rusted, and it is impossible to say how long ago it first started, or what caused it to extend and burst the pipe. The pipe was laid in 1883 and was thoroughly sound and I think the fracture was first caused by the closing of one of the main valves too quickly."

The report was recorded.

WATER AND DRAINAGE.

Mr. Midgley Taylor to Advise Corporation.

Mr. G. Midgley Taylor, M.I.C.E., of the firm of Messrs. John Taylor, Sons, and Santo Crimp, of Westminster, is due to arrive in Bombay by the mail steamer to-morrow. Mr. Taylor has been specially invited by the Bombay Corporation to advise them on the important question of increasing the water supply and the effect of an increased water supply on the drainage of the City as far as the water supply is concerned. The principal points involved are the duplication of the Tansa main, the necessity for increased storage by means of reservoirs in the vicinity of the city, and the enlargement of the distributing mains throughout the city. From the point of view of the drainage of the city, Mr. Taylor will be asked to consider the necessity for additional pumping power at Lovegrove in addition to the large pumping station now being erected under his advice, and also the advisability of increasing the sewerage of the city by the construction of new main sewers.

Mr. Taylor will, it is understood, make only a short stay in this city, his object being to inspect the existing works and to ascertain the various factors bearing on the subjects on which he will subsequently make his report.

Important changes are under contemplation regarding the surface drainage of the low lands of the city, that is to say, those localities, the storm water from which, cannot be discharged into the sea at high tide. It is probable that Mr. Taylor's advice on this question also will be sought by the Corporation.

NURSING MOTHER, if you find your Milk either a scanty or poor we strongly recommend you to take ANGEL'S GALACTOGOGUE, a most reliable preparation that produces a plentiful healthy and natural flow of Milk. It enriches the blood and converts the watery non-feeding fluid into a rich nutritious diet. To be had at MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market Bombay.

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

The British India steamer "Goalpara" has been sold to British buyers in the Far East. She was built in 1883 and is of 1,359 tons net register.

The Bibby liner "Staffordshire" is stated to have been sold to a French shipping company. She was built at Belfast in 1894 and is of 6,022 tons gross and 3,869 net register.

The Muslim University Committee completed their labours on June 4. The members unanimously expressed their satisfaction with the regulations. Votes of confidence in the Chairman and Secretary were passed.

It is understood that proposals are under consideration for a revision of the existing rules in the Indian Civil Service Regulations governing applications for commutation of pensions from Government servants.

The steamer "Stephanotis," after discharging part of a cargo of coal at Bhownagar, has left the creek. The work of discharging was much hampered by the weather which prevented boats getting alongside the steamer.

The late Colonel Sir James Buckingham, C.I.E., Secretary of the Indian Tea Association, formerly Chairman of the Assam branch of the Tea Association, and formerly a Member of the Viceroy's Council, who died in February, aged 68, left estate of the gross value of £31,857, of which the net personalty is sworn at £31,604.

The Lord Bishop of Madras said at the annual meeting of the Oxford Mission to Calcutta, held in the hall of the church house, Westminster, on the 16th May, that he had a deep and growing sense of the value of the Mission, not only in its own sphere in Bengal, but in the Church throughout India.

The Bengal-Nagpur Railway are engaged in relaying their line from Sini to Nagpur, about 560 miles, with heavier rails, owing to the employment of heavier engines. Consequently the bridges also between Asansol and Nagpur have had to be strengthened.

The 2nd Battalion of the Black Watch having had new Colours presented to them by the King during his recent visit to India, the old Colours were sent to Edinburgh Castle, where the 1st Battalion is at present stationed, and were presented on the 13th April to the authorities of St. Giles's Cathedral, to be placed in the church beside the old Colours of other Scottish Regiments.

It was stated a little while ago that the "Bharata" now running between Tuticorin and Colombo, would go up to Calcutta for a reservey. She will be replaced on the run by one of the Apcar boats recently purchased by the B. I. S. N. Co. The "Catherine Apcar" will probably be the ship which will be sent round to Colombo to run in conjunction with the "Bangla" till the "Bharata" resumes work.

Dr. Leslie Coleman, Mycologist and Entomologist to the Mysore State, whose five years' agreement of service will expire in January next, is appointed Director of Agriculture in Mysore from that date, on a salary of Rs. 1,200 rising to Rs. 1,400. His previous service will count permanently and he will be expected to establish an agricultural college for the State and devise a scheme of general agricultural education.

A Government resolution says that one hundred and forty-two persons were reported to have been killed by wild animals in U. P. last year, the principal animals being tigers, leopards and wolves. Of this total the number of victims in Kumaon division alone was fifty. The number of deaths from snakebites was 5,761, and the number of cattle killed by wild animals was 13,141. Of this number 11,774 occurred in Kumaon alone.

An important forest work to be undertaken shortly in the Andamans will be the preparation of a working plan to ensure the permanent supply of padouk, for which there is an increasing demand in Europe, and other timbers from the Middle and South Andamans. A very large area of unexplored and partially explored forests will come under the survey, and the operations are estimated to cost Rs. 15,000 this year and Rs. 57,000 in the two following years.

Among the railways which have done particularly well during the current year is the Jodhpur-Bikanir. This metre gauge line of 910 miles has had gross earnings of Rs. 18,62,000 from the 1st January to the 11th May, or an increase of nearly three lakhs when compared with the receipts for the corresponding period of 1911. It is now earning over a lakh a week and the next payment of interest

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Umona. 2388 tons, Captain W. G Rivers, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Natal via Coast Ports, with a general cargo and 20 cabin and 66 deck passengers.

The steamer Gerd, 751 tons, Captain A. M. Andreasen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok with a cargo of timber.

The Rubattino Line steamer Polcevera, 1345 tons, Captain D. A. Augusto, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong, with a general cargo and 4 deck passengers.

The Japan Line steamer Hakata Maru, 3870 tons, Captain H. Nomura, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo and 2 deck passengers.

The steamer Harpagus, 3,672 tons, Captain J. Johnson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moji with a cargo of coal.

The German East Africa Line steamer Margraf, 2,325 tons, Captain Jantzen, will sail to-day for Daressalaam, with a general cargo, 22 cabin and 250 deck passengers.

The steamer Roath, 2,807 tons, Captain S. C. Hardinge, will sail to-day for Hamburg &c. with a general cargo.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's steamer Firoozi, 2,029 tons, Captain P. S. Primrose, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with a cargo of salt.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Kola, 510 tons, Captain G. R. Elton, will sail to-day for Busreh &c. with a general cargo and passengers.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Assaye, 4358 tons, Captain G. W. Cookman, sailed yesterday for Shanghai via Colombo with China and Australia mails a general cargo and passengers.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer Silesia, 3317 tons, Captain G. Nicolich, will sail to-day for Kobe &c., with a general cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP

R I M S Lawrence.....Comdr La Touche.....Despatch Vessel
Patric Stewart.....Comdr Townand.....I G T S
R I M S Dufferin...Comdr Vians.....R I M
R I M S Dalhousie...Comdr Finnis.....R I M
R I M S Hardinge.....Comdr Hordern.....R I M
R I M S Palinurus ....Comdr Taylor.....Survey Boat

STREAM.

Harpagus .....3672 Johnson.....
Hakata Maru .....3870 Nomura.....N Y Kaisha
Gerd .....751 Andreson ...F F Campbell & Co
Umona .....2388 Rivers.....
Itaura .....3382 Lyne.....M M & Co
Sealda.....3438 Johnson.....M M & Co

30 ton crane
Dredger Octopus....661 strong....Repairing ...B P Trust

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—June 5.

Angus.....2320 Dokers .....T Morrison & Co
Beme.....1899 Younger.....S Wallace & Co
Castello.....2339 Jordon.....J Finlay & Co
Fumi Maru .....1569 Nishikawa.....W & A G & Co
Framlington.....2591 Isacs.....W & A G & Co
Feroozi .....2029 Primrose.....B P S N Co
Faris.....737 Thomson.....Arab S Co
Gymeric .....2594 Ousack .....G H Essajee
Harpenden .....2302 Cormack .....T M & Co
Itria.....3419 Honywood.....T M & Co
Kattenturm .....3271 Manlin .....T M & Co
Lhasa.....950 Manley.....K'chi...M M & Co
Osara.....3439 Sinnatt.....M M & Co
President.....2085 Bremer...14-6...A Strandes & Co
Saifi.....565 Morin .....Arab S N Co
Sangola .....3349 Scott .....M M & Co
Schildturm .....3183 Probst .....W & A Graham & Co
Shah Jehan .....2635 McBean.....Shah S N Co
Shahameer.....2023 Wheeler.....Bo H S N Co
Upada .....3362 Hodgson.....M M & Co
Vermont .....2723 Middleton.....W & A G & Co
Wearbeck .....2445 Shatton.....T Morrison & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—June 5.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Cargo.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A City of Athens...	3751	Knal.....	Lpool		K N & Co
B Rinaldo ...	2792	Chilton.....	Hull		F & Co
C & R Marthara..	2579	Gray.....	10-6...		J. Finlay & Co
G Hosenee.....	693	Richardson.....	B and P S N Co		
H Naderi...	1498	Hughes ...Aden...	6-6...		B & P S N Co
K Jhiltonian ...	2791	Jones .....Hamburg	7-6		
M Hermiston...	2327	Earn.....	T M & Co		
N Bardistan.....	2500	Davis	M M & Co		
O Zamora....	2328	Swan.....Marseilles.....	11-6.....		
					Balli Bros
P Palamcotta.....2209 Cutbush .....Durban...7-3...					M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Sardigna...3125 Emelio .....Genoa.....	15-6.....			R Line
5 Roath.....2808 Hard ng .....Hamburg...5-6 ..				W & A G & Co.
6 Istrat.....2979 Jacob .....Antwerp.....7-6.....				K N & Co
7 Mooltan .....4834 Haddock .....London...P & O Co				
7 Solesia.....3313 Neilah.....6-6.....A L S N & Co				
8 Stenbargen.....2455 Younge'...5-6 .....T M & Co				
14 Dwarka.....754 Moxon .....M M & Co				
15 Markgraf.....2325 Fanten...Darussalam....				6-6 A S & Co
16 Kola .....510 Elton 6-5				M M & Co

H W P D

Satrunji.....547 Hussein .....B & P S N Co			
Kasori .....533 Mahomed.....5-6.....Bo S N Co			

M W D D.

Baroda.....1893 Penny.....Busreh.....12-6.....			M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
4	Umona.....	Rivers	Natal, May 16
5	Gerd	Andreasen	Bangkok, May 17
	Harpagus	Johnson	Moji, May 12
	Hakata Maru	Nomura	Kobe, May 4
	Polcevera	Augusto	H'kong, May 13

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
5	Assaye.....	Cookman.....	Shanghai
	Firoozi.....	Primrose.....	Calcutta
	Qaida	Gray.....	Calcutta
	Uganda.....	Allpatrick ...	Calcutta
	Lacosta	Coboto.....	Hull, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—
Steamer Roath, Hardinge, Hamburg.
„ Markgraf, Jantzen, Daressalaam.
„ Kola, Elton for Busreh.
„ Silesia, Nicolich for Kobe, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Sardegna for Genoa.
„ Salsette, for Aden.
„ Umona, for Liverpool.
„ Gerd, for Bangkok.
„ Schildturm, for Calcutta,

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line s s "Elysia" Homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the 4th instant,

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR P. R. CADELL, V. D.

Bombay, 6th June.

348. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for class-firing as follows :—
Friday 7th instant—"F" Coy.
Saturday, 8th instant.—"C" Coy.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-50 a.m.
Members are expected to proceed by the train notified.

349. Enrolments—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "C" Company :—
No. 7313 Vol. V. N. Rowell.

C. N. MOBERLY, Captain,
Actg. Adjt., B. V. R.

ONE dose of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, is generally sufficient to bring down fever. It needs but perseverence to effect a permanent cure in the most obstinate cases. SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC is a Tonic for the heart and will not effect the system, if taken any length of time. Beware of imitations? Of all Chemists.—MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

CRICKET
FOR THE
MILLION.
SIX ATTRACTIVE ARTICLES BY

WILFRED RHODES
(of Yorkshire and England; a prolific scorer off Australian bowling.)

J. T. TYLDESLEY
(of Lancashire; England's greatest professional bat).

G. L. JESSOP
(whose hard hitting has revolutionised cricket methods).

P. R. LeCOUTEUR
(of Oxford University, Surrey and Gentlemen XI.'s; an Australian Rhodes' scholar).

M. C. BIRD
(Captain of Surrey; he may yet captain, England).

E. H. D. SEWELL
(Coach at Oval; a keen student of modern cricket).

WILL APPEAR IN THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE
IN MAY.

These articles are brightly written and full of the vigour of the game. They cover points that thousands of readers like to see discussed by practical cricketers with experience of first-class Cricket.

(6).—JUNE 7th.
"Googlie" Bowling
by E. H. D. SEWELL.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.
NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.
CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 4 2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125°	4 5 2	do.
White Camellia 125° (in tins)	3 15 0	per two tins.
Elephant brand 125° (in tins)	3 15 0	do.
do. brand 125° (in bulk)	3 5 0	per 8 gallons.
Camel brand 125° (in tins)	3 15 0	per two tins.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.
Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.
Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.
Order books supplied gratis on application.

CEMENT
HAETON BRAND.
GUARANTEED BEST
English quality.
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.
BOMBAY.

WE SEND YOU FREE
A SAMPLE COPY OF
INDUSTRY.
A monthly Journal Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities, starting of small mechanical industries etc, etc.
New features, including illustrations, are added in the second year.
Royal Ed. Rs. 2. People's Ed. Re. 1-3.
For Readers—
Interesting Throughout.
For Advertisers—
Absolutely sure medium.
For free sample copy and revised Adv. rates.
Please write to the MANAGER,
"INDUSTRY," Shambazar, Calcutta.

A CORRECT OBSERVATION
will reveal to you the fact that the homes where
BLUTHNER PIANOS
are installed are the Homes of
CULTURE;
the reason being that where
REFINEMENT
is most in evidence.
BLUTHNER PIANOS
are most appreciated.
Sole Agents
MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY and POONA.

The Bombay Gazette.
Thursday, 6th June, 1912.

MR. SHUSTER AND PERSIA.

THE late Treasurer-General to the Government of Persia, Mr. W. Morgan Shuster, whose removal from office was demanded by interested Powers, is busily engaged writing a book "The Strangling of Persia," a title which sounds distinctly promising. But we are told something more about the volume than the name it is to bear, for the late Treasurer-General in the American "Century Magazine" gives us a sample chapter. Harmless in itself, from a political point of view, being a study of "Persian Women in the recent crisis," it nevertheless contains sufficient testimony to the indiscretion of Mr. Shuster, who, in his attempt to extol the new women of Persia, is very likely, we fear to get some of those who befriended him a very bad quarter of an hour. A Treasurer-General is not necessarily a statesman, nor an ex-treasurer-general, a diplomatist. Little serious objection may be raised to the language he indulges in when no longer in a position of responsibility, so perhaps his story of the striking proof of the courage and patriotism of Persian womenhood and of the practical value of their support may be allowed to pass unchallenged. One of the principal Persian assistants, a very highly educated and patriotic man went to Mr. Shuster and said that his sister was one of the wives of Prince Shua-u-Sultaneh and that she had obtained one of the copies of the prince's last will and testament, executed within the year, just before he left Persia and "in compliance with all the ceremony required by law and the Mahomedan religion for a man of that rank." She informed him that this document, as was required, contained full lists and inventories of all the Prince's lands and property and a statement of all debts due to him or by him—in fact a complete and solemn report of his financial situation. The sister of his informant had told him to take this document to Mr. Shuster, though at enormous risk to the lives and property rights of herself and her children, because she believed it was her duty to her country. "I received the document," adds Mr. Shuster, "and with it was able to refute absolutely the last falsehood on which the Russian Government had depended to justify the hostile and unlawful acts of her consular officials in this affair." Poor patriotic assistant, poor sister and poor wife, so ruthlessly given away. Several similar incidents are recorded.

When doubts were whispered would the deputies withstand the British and Russian demands the bazaars and people of the capital city were torn with anxiety. "What could they do to hold their representatives to their duty? Comes forward now the Persian woman! Out from their walled courtyards and harems marched three hundred of that weak sex, with the flush of undying determination in their cheeks. They were clad in their plain black robes, with the white net of their veils dropped over their faces. Many held pistols under their skirts or in the folds of their sleeves. Straight to the Assembly they went, and, gathered there, demanded of the president that he admit them all. What the grave deputies of the land of the Lion and the Sun may have thought at this strange visitation, history sayeth not. The president consented to receive a delegation of them. In his reception hall they confronted him, and lest he and his colleagues should doubt their meaning, these cloistered Persian mothers, wives, and daughters showed their revolvers threateningly, tore aside their veils, and confessed their decision to kill their own husbands and sons, and add their own dead bodies to sacrifice if the deputies should waver in their duty to uphold the liberty and dignity of the Persian people and nation." Poor hysterical ladies—a coup d'etat demolished the Assembly a week later and not a shot was fired either by man or woman. According to Mr. Shuster—who as Treasurer-General, would not we suppose, in only a few months acquire exceptional opportunities of studying social conditions—the women of Persia in the last five years have become almost at a bound, the most progressive, not to say radical, in the world. Without the powerful moral influence of the Persian women—those so-called chattels of the oriental lords of creation—the short-lived, but marvellously conducted, revolutionary movement in Persia, which has recently been smothered by Russia and England, would have paled early into a mere disorganised protest. Thus Mr. Shuster tells us that the hand which rocks the cradle is the hand that rules the world and he declares that during his recent brief sojourn in the land of Iran his astonishment increased daily at the manifestations of the influence and high purposes of the Mahomedan women. Marvellously shrewd observer—and rapid. The American finance administrators went to Persia in May of last year. They left in the spring, yet they knew all about it and its people, especially its cloistered women, "who with the patriotic support of the Islamic priests, fomented the national movement of the Persian people for the adoption of constitutional forms of Government and for the inculcation of Western political, commercial and ethical codes."

Education is apparently unnecessary in Persia, if we may believe Mr. Shuster, for the women then gave to the world a notable example of the ability of inexperienced minds to assimilate rapidly an absolutely new idea and with the *elan* of the crusader who has a vision, they set to work to accomplish their ideals. There is a deal of precious nonsense in what Mr. Shuster writes. He was in the East so short a time that his eyes had scarcely become accustomed to the glamour, much less could they penetrate to the dross beneath the surface. He speaks of the women's secret societies with respect and admiration. On one occasion he sent to a women's secret society an explanation of the country's financial straits and how it was impossible to pay pensions because of the needs of the constitutional Government—with a request that the society prevent any further agitation against the Treasury. And though it did not become possible to pay pensions there was never another demonstration by the women on this account—for Mr. Shuster and his colleagues of the American finance organisation were "befriended and supported by the patriotic fervour of thousands of the weaker sex" not one of whose names or faces does he know to this day. They warned him when in danger and "information comes unexpectedly and from such curious sources in the orient that no offer can safely be rejected." Dull, cloistered lives, how they must have been enlivened by Mr. Shuster's residence in Teheran; how refreshing to have near them and so accessible so easy a subject for an innocent "rag." But he never saw through one and the Persian women will smile as they never smiled before when his work is translated into their own language and published—if ever it is in their own country. There may be tears too—some of them compassionate—when it is realised how little he knew them. There may be tears too—all of them bitter—when those he selects for special mention are identified and the revealers of secrets follow in the wake of the betrayers of honour.

STAMBOUL FIRES. It is hardly a year since the great fire which broke out at Constantinople on the anniversary of the grant of the constitution and worked so much havoc, and once again that unfortunate city has suffered from flames in a terrible way. Ordinary fires seem to be pretty constant in Constantinople, and there are often so many in five or six breaking out on a single day. But huge conflagrations causing immense damage are also of frequent occurrence, and they destroy not only whole streets, but oftentimes entire quarters of the town. Fire is the great enemy of that city from its early days, from whom it has suffered numberless calamities whether under its Roman or Byzantine Emperors or under its Ottoman Sultans. But these calamities have not been entirely unmixed, they bring some good in their train. Years ago, says Mr. Stanley Lane Poole, Stamboul was more beautiful and more filthy, but fire the great purifier of the East, has so repeatedly laid low its thousands of dwellings, that the old streets are becoming few and their place is being taken by more sanitary, though not equally pleasing, thoroughfares of brick and stone houses. The chief reason of this proneness to fires, is that Stamboul, the native name of the oriental city as distinguished from the European quarter called Pera-Galata, is built chiefly of wood and in the dry season especially fires are very frequent as well as disastrous. To combat these frequent fires there has recently been organised a good fire brigade which is now under the efficient control of M. Szechyeni, a Hungarian, who learnt the art and service of fire-fighting under the late head of the London Fire Brigade, Capt. Sir E. Shaw. This brigade is considered by the present military regime rampant in Turkey an armed force and is therefore provided with rifles and cartridges for which they have no use except on parade days when they make a brave show by the side of the regular troops. The late Mr. Stead, who was an eye-witness of their splendid behaviour during the great fire of July last, thought that it was a useless waste of money arming the fire brigade with rifles. "The money paid for the rifles of the firemen would have bought a floating fire-pump which could pour the inexhaustible water of the Bosphorus upon the fires of Stamboul. But as it is spent on rifles, the floating fire-pump cannot be bought and Stamboul burns." When a great fire, such as that of Monday last or of that fatal Monday in July last, has once got a hold of the modern city of Stamboul, very little can be done by even the best equipped fire brigade in the world. In the earlier stage the brigade can do much if it has the necessary means at its disposal and the Turkish authorities would be well advised in equipping their Stamboul fire brigade with the floating fire-pumps so necessary for extinguishing conflagrations at their commencement. The supply of water at Constantinople is not by any means copious, and the water from the Bosphorous near at hand ought to be made available through these pumps. These fires have been so numerous and disastrous of late that no means should be spared to check their havoc. The mosque of Cigasophia which has barely escaped damage is one of the most renowned sacred buildings of the world, and having been formerly a cathedral dedicated to St. Sophia it is now a mosque of Islam to which Moslems everywhere look up.

A STRIKE AGAINST LABOUR LAW. THE newest phenomenon in the Labour world is almost Gilbertian—not that Gilbertian situations are so uncommon, since the mania for ceasing work on all possible and impossible excuses has got hold of the working man. The utility and success of Labour legislation in the Antipodes has often been impressed on people in less enlightened parts of the globe, but according to mail news from New Zealand the workman can become just as restive under its regulation, as he is when less closely restricted by such looser legislation as they have at Home. In fact just recently the Conciliation and Arbitration Act of New Zealand has not merely failed to end a strike, but has been the actual cause or pretext for one. A message from Wellington says that the miners in the Waihi Grand Junction Gold Mines, who are affiliated to the Federation of Labour, have laid down their tools owing to a newly-formed engine-drivers' union having registered itself under the Act mentioned. The result is that the Waihi Company, which was responsible for the drainage of the whole gold-field, had to stop its pumps and bring its horses to the surface. Fifteen hundred of its men were idle, to say nothing of others who would shortly have had to stop work on account of the suspension of the drainage system. We have not yet heard the further developments of the situation, but the strike is a remarkable one, as it represents not only a revolt against the law of the Dominion but also a revolt, against the ruling body of New Zealand Labour, the Federation. Drastic action of this kind indicates a strong degree of discontent and is a striking example of that incorrigible spirit, which appears to dominate Labour all over the world.

A TRAFFIC PROBLEM. LONDON traffic, at the moment, presents a problem of more than usual interest, because it is a problem which we imagine will gradually spread to cities of smaller size and importance. It is even conceivable that after many years to come it may reach the East, for we already have the tramcar in Bombay, and in other parts of the country the motor-bus flourishes. What sort of a problem it will be in the East, with our slow-moving and heedless traffic is a question, which almost defies one's imagination—but to return to London. There they have found the fallacy of the notion, that found so much support when motor traction was in its infancy, that the adoption of self-propelled vehicles would simplify traffic. It was not foreseen how a multiplication of huge unwieldy vehicles would fill up the roads. At the present time, however, things have reached such a pitch that the traffic problem has resolved itself into a fight between the trams and the motor-buses, who shall have the roads. An organization, representing the motor-bus interests, has gone to the Board of Trade with the bland suggestion that 30 to 50 per cent. of the trams be taken off the streets every day, between the hours of ten and four. This suggestion the Board has referred to the County Council for "observations," and those which the Highways Committee have had to make on the subject are very much to the point. They point out that without trams there would have to be thousands of motor-buses, when the congestion would become much worse. At the same time the trams financially benefit the ratepayers, and carry workmen at cheap fares. They pay £118,000 a year towards road maintenance, and £104,000 a year in rates. They have paid £453,000 for road improvements, and are to pay £350,000 more. Except to pay rates the motor-buses do none of these things. The dispute is a pretty one, but we should say that from every point of view the trams are entitled to win, and that their victory would be popular with the public.

ORPHANAGE FOR MOSLEM GIRLS. ANY work designed to rescue and protect young and homeless girls is entitled to sympathy and support, and for this reason the first annual report of the Abdulla Haji Daud Baula Mahomedan Female Orphanage will be welcomed. The institution represents the outcome of a desire on the part of the police and the leading Mahomedans of Bombay to establish a home, in which stray and orphan Mahomedan girls might be protected, taught and trained to be true daughters of Islam. The police had experienced considerable difficulty in providing suitably for the waifs and strays of the Mahomedan community, there being no institution supported by the community in which orphan or destitute girls could be brought up according to strict Mahomedan rites and usages. Mr. Edwardes opened a subscription list and collected Rs. 75,000. The trustees of the estate of the late Mr. Abdulla Haji Daud Baula added to this a sum of two lakhs of rupees, so that from the financial point of view the institution is not badly off. When the orphanage was opened in 1910 the number of children in it was six. At the close of the year the number was 32, which shows very clearly how urgently such an institution was needed in the city.

THE RAJABAI CLOCK TOWER. WE observe that at the meeting of the Bombay Municipality of June 13th one of the matters set for discussion is the desirability of lighting the clock tower in the University Gardens. It will, we dare say, be news to many Bombay people that the clock is not lit at nights, and as its usefulness would be extended, and no harm done to anybody, we think the slight cost of the innovation should be voted without wasting time in appointing somebody to obtain a report, and debating that document when it is ready. We can conceive no sincere objection to the proposal, and trust its discussion will not be made an opportunity for a "debate," such as we have had on previous occasions, when small reforms have been proposed.

COL. SIR JAMES GILDER, who is already known at Home as the author of a work on the memorials of the South African War, entitled "For Remembrance," is now engaged on the compilation of a record of all the memorials erected to His late Majesty King Edward VII. He has approached the authorities in this country for information as to Indian memorials and it is understood that particulars will be placed at his disposal.

GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

Italy and Austria-Hungary.

BERLIN, MAY 1.

When Count Aehrenthal retired and was succeeded by Baron Berchthold, I ventured to foresay, that the new Chief of the Ministry of foreign affairs was determined to continue the policy of his predecessor, especially in the direction of fostering friendly relations with Italy. There were actors behind the scene who wished to push the alleged antagonism of the two neighbours, on account of the Italian population in some provinces, to a decisive issue. But the new foreign Minister seized the first occasion to declare that the cordiality of the relations with Italy left nothing to be desired. In praising the Triple Alliance as a guarantee of peace and in announcing that Austria-Hungary would staunchly cling to the Triple Alliance, he referred not only to the close friendship with Germany, but also to the firm alliance with the other member of the Trinity, to Italy.

That he pronounced the Triple Alliance as the basis of peace, was no mere phraseology. Indeed, we may be sure, that without this bond the Turko-Italian war would have brought the imminent danger of a military conflict between Austria-Hungary and Italy. Not only because the political interests of the Dual Monarchy had not the chance of being equally respected by the Italian Government, as they are now out of deference to the allies, but because the weakening of the standing force in Italy in consequence of the Tripolitan Expedition had without the counter-weight of the Triple Alliance given the upperhand to those politicians and military men in Austria who consider a duel with Italy inevitable. They would have insisted on the necessity of settling accounts with the neighbouring power while its military forces were partially tied up beyond the sea. We may even go a step further. Without the Triple Alliance the Italian Government could not have risked such an adventure as this war with Turkey, because the fear of Austria necessitated the concentration of all available soldiers for emergencies at the northern frontier. If Italy had joined the Central European Alliance at an earlier date, she might have spoken a word, when France effected the penetration of Tunesia.

It is therefore the Triple Alliance that frees Italy from that nightmare of a war with Austria-Hungary and gives her that free hand she now has in coping with the Tripolitan enterprise. In this respect the Italian-Turkish war is an object-lesson. The opponents to the Triple Alliance always contended that the freedom of moving in external politics was impaired by the ties of confederation. Now it is obvious, that the very opposite is the case. The Italians are far to shrewd politicians and cool-headed calculators to overlook the practical outcome of their present federal relations. It is therefore a foregone conclusion that they will be as eager to renew the Triple Alliance as Germany and Austria-Hungary. The casual frictions caused by the *Italianissimi* in the Tyrol and in Istria or anywhere else will not alter the broad facts of the situation. The foreign policy of two neighbouring great powers is not shaped by nationalistic hotspurs or by phantastic schemers but by calm statesmen who comprehend the real welfare of their countries and the distribution of strength in case of emergencies.

COMPARATIVE WEALTH OF FRANCE AND GERMANY.

The short-sighted financial policy adopted by the German Empire from the beginning of this century until 1909 has left the impression that financially German was in a bad plight. Nor is that to be wondered at. As long as a part of the ordinary expenditure of the Empire was covered by loans the Stock Exchanges were justified in lowering their estimate of the intrinsic value of Imperial German bonds, and people not conversant with the true causes of this deterioration, naturally came to the conclusion that after all Germany was a poor country as Mayhew had pronounced it sixty years ago. This view is reflected in some Australian paper, just to hand. They argue from the poverty that they believe must prevail in Germany, what a great advantage it should be to the population of the Empire, if frozen meat was regularly shipped in large quantities from Australia to Hamburg as it could easily underbid any competition of the home producers. The question whether arrangements are advisable for facilitating the importation of frozen meat, is not yet settled. But even in case of admitting this new article to the German market—be it from Australia or from the Argentine Republic—the economic condition of the German nation could never be the reason for taking this course.

For the alleged poverty of Germany is a mere product of imagination set up by certain confirmed haters of the steady industrial progress made by Germany in the last twenty years. As a matter of fact, the very basis of this phantastic structure has been shaken by the financial reform of 1909. This is sufficiently proved by the ease with which a large part of the additional cost in consequence of the new Army and Navy Bills is covered by the regular surplus of Revenue over Expenditure. Prussia alone gets 5 million pounds a year more than was anticipated from the surplus of her railway lines.

We cannot doubt that despite the bad aspect of the financial administration of the Federal States and the Imperial Treasury, the wealth of the German nation developed most favourably in the last twenty years. As the judgment of an impartial foreign economist we may take an essay published by a French authority on economics in the "Revue des deux Mondes" on May 1st of this year. Therein the wealth of Great Britain, France, Germany and the United States is carefully estimated and compared. The result is, that the French nation is credited with property worth 287 milliards of francs, while the German nation possesses already 445 milliards i. e. 158 milliards more than the neighbouring country. This appears paradox, because the French nation enjoys the reputation of being eminently rich. But the French author gives a reasonable explanation for this general impression. He points out, that firstly a large part of the French wealth is invested in foreign Government scrip and appears again and again as a great factor in the money market; and that secondly the savings banks in France invest the money deposited with them in French Government securities, while in Germany mortgages on landed property are the regular investment of the saving banks.

The difference is of great economic importance. Compared with the 25 milliards of francs worth of foreign Government stock owned by German capitalists, the French have a decided superiority. But as soon as we turn to industrial enterprises in overseas countries, the strength of the Germans comes in. To give only one instance. There is no French equivalent to the German Overseas Electricity Company that most profitably employs a great amount of German capital for developing new countries. In this respect French writers find a great drawback in the financial policy of their compatriots; they are money-lenders rather than pioneers of industrial activity. M. Jules Auret, who in 1910 made an extensive tour through Argentinia, published a series of interesting articles in the "Figaro", complaining bitterly that everywhere on his travels he found American, English and German enterprises, and only very little of French competition.

At home other French economists find the same difference. In Germany every year millions over millions are invested in new industrial concerns, so that there is comparatively little capital available for foreign securities. In France the industrial development cannot keep pace with that of her neighbours, because the French capitalists prefer to risk as little as possible and rather buy foreign Government Stock than industrial shares. The evil is, that in consequence of this habit of the French capitalists, the home industry is far too timid and does not expand itself as it ought to do.

This difference effects the very roots of the economic growth of both countries. In Germany the capital available is preferably used for starting new industrial enterprises and finds thereby employment for an always growing number of workmen. These regularly employed workers produce new values and thereby in course of time have helped the national wealth of Germany to overtop that of France, despite the enormous superiority of the latter in former years. The French economists are afraid that this going ahead of Germany will even be more marked in the future and admonish their compatriots to give up their bias for secure but little profitable investments.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF HOUSE-OWNERS.

It was due to the French house-owners, that the Union of the German associations of house-owners and landed proprietors convened the second International Congress of house-owners to this City, and the large attendance from all countries of Europe proves that this institution is likely to become permanent. It seems as though the owners of rent houses in the cities have many interests in common and that they are convinced that they must stand together against certain dangers common to all of them, though the legal and economic conditions may differ very widely from one country to another. They all have to fear from certain socialistic tendencies that aim at confiscating the well acquired rights of private owners or at least at overloading the proprietors of rent houses with rates and taxes. At the same time an Exhibition of objects connected with housebuilding and the construction of modern dwellings has been opened in the large halls of the Zoological Garden Complex. Here we see at a glance that an enormous technical progress has been made in the last few years. We mention only a few things at random. There exists now a cheap method of covering walls with a waterproof plastering that will secure the walls against the inclements of the weather, especially in moisty climates. The Gas works have seized the occasion for proving that they might well compete with electricity in supplying all comforts of lighting and warming houses and that they have the advantage of cheapness by the better utilisation of their by-products. The best plans for supplying water or telephones to all rooms of a large house, lifts of every description, vacuum cleaners fill many rooms the various methods of heating buildings from one general focus vie with each other; specimens of country houses are shown in models and sketches. We get the general impression that the modern large houses in our cities, whatever we may think of their aethetic value, surpass everything of former years in reasonable comfort convenience for the housekeeper and hygienic arrangements. The readiness of the house-owners to adopt all achievements of technical progress is well characterized by this Exhibition.

The business of the meetings centres round two important problems. One is of economic nature. The difficulty of getting mortgages at reasonable rates is becoming a vital question for all owners of City houses. As it is the general conviction that police regulations, taxes and rates will more and more curtail the net value of investments in City houses, the capitalists are getting more reluctant in buying mortgages on houses. The best way out of the difficulty seems to be the foundation of credit associations for house-owners such as they exist already in the principal cities of Germany France, but in a much more systematic ramification in Denmark and Sweden. That the Congress was not in favour of the unearned increment taxes and the high dues at every deal in landed property goes without saying. The general conviction was that this modern policy of levying money from those who have least possibilities of escaping had the necessary consequence of raising rents so that the masses could not be so cheaply housed as was diserable Municipal rapid railways that would bring the working population home and to their workshops without excessive loss of time appeared to the Congress as the only set off against this calamity. But then the houses near the Centre of the City would lose of their present value.

The second problem of general interest was the question whether the homestead legislation, for which the United States are the classical soil, could be improved upon. The ideal would be offered at easy terms and at the same time could be secured to the purchaser in times of economic depression. What was wanting in Europe was the free soil available in America. The difficulties could not be got over by one and the same formula, as the circumstances are very different in the various countries of Europe. Only changes in the economic structure of society and radical reforms of the fiscal policy of the state could bring about a bettering Professor Kohler, the famous professor of comparative Jurisprudence in Berlin University, pointed out, that it was hopeless to implant the system of homesteads by legislative acts, but that the habits and inclinations of the masses must undergo many changes, ere the problem could be solved in Europe.

L. ASCH.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

His Majesty's Message to the Bombay Presidency.

A Press note issued yesterday gives copies of cablegrams which passed between His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and His Majesty, the King-Emperor. They are as follows :—

From the Governor of Bombay, Mahableshwar, to His Majesty the King-Emperor of India, London.

On behalf of the Bombay Presidency Sir George Clarke offers to His Majesty humble and heartfelt congratulations on his birthday. The people of the Presidency remember with loyal gratitude His Majesty's care and solicitude for their welfare and earnestly trust that His Majesty may long be spared to guide the destinies of the Empire.

From—George R. I.—London, to the Governor of Bombay—Mahableshwar.

I heartily thank you and the people of the Bombay Presidency for your kind congratulations. I look back with pleasure upon my last visit to Bombay and the reception there accorded me.

SINCE the loss of the "Titanic," says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, the American movement which aims at a dissolution of the North Atlantic Conference has made considerable progress and the steamship companies whose interests are involved have now reason to fear that extreme measures may be taken to achieve that object.

THE LATE EDWARD VII.

A CANDID MEMOIR OF HIS MAJESTY.

Queen Victoria and the Late King's Occupation.

REMARKABLE SUGGESTION OF OBSTINACY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 5.

The outstanding feature of the new volume of the "Dictionary of National Biography," to be published to-morrow, is Sir Sidney Lee's candid memoir of King Edward, which is largely based on unpublished and unwritten sources. Queen Victoria's obstinate refusal to grant him genuine political responsibility, or settled solid occupation, somewhat affected the late King's moral robustness, while the gloom of his mother's court helped to evoke a reaction against the conventional strictness of his upbringing.

Among the proposals for his employment which Queen Victoria vetoed was one made by Mr. Gladstone in 1872 that the Prince should join the Indian Council.

The Cabinet key, giving access to Foreign despatches, was not granted until 1895, and at his accession King Edward was a stranger to the administrative details of his great office, and he was then too old to repair the neglect of his political training.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS HOME POLITICS.

Though at the outset there were slight indications that he had over-estimated his sovereign power, this was due to inexperience, and later, in home politics, he was for the most part content with the role of onlooker, viewing in a detached manner the programme of all parties.

He earnestly desired a peaceful solution of the conflict between the Lords and the Commons, but passively acquiesced in Mr. Asquith's plans. He found no comfort in the action of any of the parties to the strife, but to the last he privately cherished the conviction that peace would be reached without the creation of peers.

Mr. Lloyd George's speeches often seemed to him reckless and irresponsible, and he found it difficult to reconcile himself to the fact that Mr. Churchill, whom he had known from infancy, had grown to be a man fitted for high office.

The Budget of 1909 caused His Majesty much searching of heart, but in society he often gave those Ministers whose political conduct he least approved the fullest benefit of his charm of manner.

WHY HE WAS A PEACEMAKER.

Though there were short seasons of variance between him and the Kaiser, he could not be charged with deliberate or systematic hostility towards the German people. His personal feeling was very superficially affected by the mutual jealously which grew up in his reign between Britain and Germany. He was a peacemaker, not through exercise of any diplomatic initiative or ingenuity, but by faith in the blessings of peace, by the influence passively attaching to his high station, and by temperament.

He cannot be credited with the greatness that comes of statesmanship and makes for the moulding of history. He was eminently satisfied with the contemporary condition of Kingship and his personality greatly strengthened the hold of Royalty upon the public affection. Probably, no King won so effectually the goodwill at once of foreign peoples and of his own subjects.

A man of the world, he lacked the intellectual equipment of the thinker, yet he was always eager for information and gathered, orally, very varied stores of knowledge.

[Sir Sidney Lee, who was knighted in 1911, is a distinguished historian, who has been honoured by many Universities and public bodies. He is a Fellow of the British Academy, and a member of the Royal Commission on Public Records. His first connection with the Dictionary of National Biography dates back to 1883 when he became an assistant editor of the publication. He is the author of many notable books of an historical character.

Sir Sidney, who is a Balliol man, is 53.]

THE LONDON STRIKE.

National Workers' Federation's Change of Front.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

Separate conferences of the dock-strikers and employers with the Ministers continue, but apparently little progress is being made.

The National Transport Workers' Federation decided to-night to declare a national strike unless a joint conciliation board, as approved by them, were established.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

Employers, including the Port of London Authority, yesterday resolved to inform the Government that its suggestion regarding a Federation of Employers was impracticable and that no suggestion of the Government, with a view to a settlement of disputes, could be entertained until work had been resumed.

There was some disorder at Tilbury yesterday in consequence of the importation of free labourers. The police dispersed the crowd whereupon strikers at the dock-gates stoned them. Two policemen were injured.

Strikers held up supplies of food in the dockyard. They also overturned a van-load of eggs, and rolled the driver therein.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

Steps to Prevent Speculation in Land.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

Mr. Harcourt is consulting Sir Percy Girouard, Governor of the East Africa Protectorate, with regard to the steps to be taken to prevent land in East Africa being held for speculative purposes.

MISS MALECKA.

It is Possible the Tsar will Exercise Clemency.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

In the Commons to-day, Sir Edward Grey informed Mr. Joseph King that the Russian Government were considering the case of Miss Malecka, and that it was not impossible that the petition to the Tsar would be favourably considered.

THE TRANS-PERSIAN LINE.

Formal Agreement Reached by the Three Powers.

INDIAN VIEW PREVAILS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 4.

After the conference at the Board of Trade on the 31st ultimo, at which the Foreign Office and the India Office were represented, a formal memorandum was drafted, and accepted by Sir Edward Grey, securing the equal participation of Great Britain, Russia and France in the whole of the financing of the trans-Persian Railway. The various groups will meet in Paris in a week's time for the purpose of formally constituting the *Societe d'Etudes* which will include eminent Russian, British and Indian engineers. The business of completing the survey and obtaining the necessary concessions from Persia will then be taken in hand.

It is understood that Russia is quite willing to meet Indian views with respect to breaking the gauge.

[The Societe d' Etudes, it will be remembered, is to be constituted of French, Russian and British groups, each providing 750,000 francs, or £30,000 for the preliminary work. The Council will consist of eight members from each group, and it is stated that Sir William Garstin who is the British Government director of the Suez Canal Co., will be the Vice-President. The British group includes representatives of Messrs. Baring and Co., Paris, the Imperial Bank of Persia, and Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., and Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., the well-known Indian merchants.]

THE HUNGARIAN CHAMBER.

Riot Follows Application of Guilotine Methods.

BUDAPEST, JUNE 4.

There were violent scenes in the Chamber of Deputies to-day following upon the action of Count Tisza in putting to the vote the second and third reading of the Army Bill in rapid succession and declaring them carried.

The uproar was such that most Deputies were not aware that the Bill had passed the third reading. The sitting was then suspended.

On the resumption, the Opposition assailed Count Tisza with all manner of insults. The sitting was again suspended. Then sixty police entered the Chamber and removed twenty-one Deputies, who included the Opposition leader, M. Justh. The latter's son resisted violently. The rest went out quietly. Afterwards, Count Tisza again attempted to proceed with business but was once more yelled down.

The House was a regular pandemonium.

POLITICS IN BELGIUM.

Serious Rioting Throughout the Country.

BRUSSELS, JUNE 4.

Serious rioting has occurred and many strikes have broken out in different towns as a result of the Socialists' resentment at the Clerical triumphs at the recent elections.

Rioters at Liege used tramcars as barricades and stoned the police. The mounted police charged repeatedly with drawn swords. Ultimately, the rioters and police engaged in a furious combat with revolvers, a Socialist cafe being riddled with bullets. Four were killed and twenty wounded.

The troops hold the principal streets.

Serious rioting and window-breaking occurred in other towns. At Mons mounted gendarmes charged the rioters, wounding several of them. Catholic convents and similar institutions are specially attacked.

The strike is spreading to iron and glass works, and collieries in the Charleroi districts.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

Rioting was renewed at Liege and Brussels yesterday evening. Besides smashing numbers of windows the mob set fire to two churches in Brussels.

The gendarmes charged, dispersed the crowd and extinguished the flames.

ASSAM AFFAIRS.

What the Province Needs for Its Development.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

Mr. Bryans, a former chairman of the London Tea Association, presiding at the Assam dinner last night, said he thought that the recent administrative changes in India ought to have been discussed to the fullest extent before they were made. Autocratic methods of government were not likely to make Englishmen contented. He assumed they would have a representative of planters on the Assam Legislative Council. They wanted light railways, better roads and, above all, better labour facilities. Officials should help and not hinder them in recruiting.

THE COAL DISPUTE.

Lord St Aldwyn in a South Wales Colliery.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

Lord St. Aldwyn, whose award on the wages question recently was refused by the men, yesterday, at the request of the miners, spent two hours underground in a South Wales colliery to study the conditions.

ANOTHER BY-ELECTION.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

Mr. Henry Joseph Wilson, M. P., has resigned.

A by-election is thus necessitated at Holmfirth (Yorks).

[The Liberal majority in the Holmfirth Division has always been large, and at the last election Mr. Wilson was returned unopposed. In the January 1910 contest, into three-cornered fight, he had a majority of 3,296. Mr. Wilson, who is 79, is a Little Englander and a Nonconformist of pronounced views. Anti-alcohol and anti-opium campaigns have claimed most of his attention. He is a director of the Sheffield Smelting Company.]

THE PRIME MINISTER.

BIZERTA, JUNE 5.

Mr. Asquith has gone to Marseilles on board H. M. cruiser "Suffolk."

CRISIS IN PORTUGAL.

Resignation of the Cabinet.

LISBON, JUNE 5.

The Cabinet has resigned.

DERBY WON BY TAGALIE.

SWEEPER II. AND WHITE STAR NOT PLACED

An "Open" Finish in an Open Race.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 4.

The King had a hearty welcome at Epsom this afternoon. The weather was bright though showers of rain fell at intervals.

To-morrow's race is the topic of conversation everywhere owing to the openness of the contest.

There is intense popular interest in the King's horse.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

At Epsom this morning the weather was fine after rain over-night. Going is good. Enormous crowds are gathering on the course. Their Majesties were present to witness the race.

LATER.

The result of the Derby is as follows :—

Mr. W. Raphael's TAGALIE ...Hewett 1
Mr. L. Neumann's Jaeger...Wal.Griggs 2
Mr. A. Belmont's Tracery .....Trigg 3

ALSO RAN :—Aleppo (Clark) ; Chill October (A. Templeman) ; Catmint (William Griggs) ; Cylba (F. Templeman) ; Farman (R. Okaby) ; Hall Cross (Saxby) ; Javelin (Higgs) ; Jingling Geordie (F. Wooton) ; Kosciusko (Winter) ; Lerenzo (O'Neil); Mordred (Wheatley) ; Orchestrion (Henry) ; Pintadeau (H. Jones) ; Sweeper II. (Maher) ; Thrace (Bellhouse) ; White Star (Stern); and Wisemac (Trigg).

THE RACE :—Won by four lengths with two lengths between second and third. Tagalie led throughout and won in a canter. Pintadeau was fourth.

TIME :—2 min. 38 4-5 secs.

BETTING at the start :—
100 to 8 against TAGALIE.
8 to 1 against Jaeger.
66 to 1 against Tracery.

[This Derby has been remarkable in more ways than one. It has produced many disappointments. To begin with the original favourite with White Star, Lomond, broke down and though official news of the fact that he would not run was delayed it ultimately came, accompanied by the further intelligence that Cyigad had met a similar fate. White Star, too, proved a failure. He was to have won the Two Thousand and the New-Market Stakes, and in view of his failures in these races it has been difficult to understand why he held so prominent a place in the later betting.

Tagalie was reported a doubtful starter up to within a few days ago. She certainly won well in the One Thousand, but a home paper declared in mail week that her owner, Mr. Raphael, was anxious to win the Oaks with her. She may now win both.

The interest described as attaching to the King's horse, Pintadeau, will be understood, although earlier in the season the colt was not supposed to have any chance of annexing the Blue Riband; but he has run very consistently so far, and won on three occasions. His last win was in the Payne Stakes at Newmarket on May 16, when Hall Cross, once a popular fancy for the Derby, went to pieces as badly as Lomond did in the Newmarket Stakes. A victory for His Majesty would have been immensely popular, even though most of the public support was placed elsewhere.]

AMATEUR GOLF.

Another Fine Anglo-Indian Success.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

In the second round of the Amateur Golf Championship, Mr. G. Smith, of Gulmarg, beat Mr. Scratton, of the Royal Devon Club, by six up and five to play.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

In the amateur golf championship Mr. Elwes (Royal Devon) beat Mr. Crabb Watt (Singapore) by 3 up and 2 to play; Mr. Leslie Smith beat Mr. Devan (St. George's) by 4 up and 3 to play, and Mr. D. Brown (Isle of Wight) who usually plays in the Straits, beat Mr. Herreshoff (America) by 2 up and 1 to play.

CRICKET AT HOME.

County Matches Abandoned Through Rain.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

The following matches have been abandoned owing to rain :—
Middlesex and the Australians at Lord's ;
Yorkshire and Surrey at Sheffield;
Lancashire and Essex at Manchester,
Derbyshire and Sussex at Derby.
Notts and Kent at Nottingham.

DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

Another Statement by the Montreal Hospital.

QUEBEC, JUNE 5.

A bulletin has been issued declaring that the Duchess of Connaught is suffering from a mild attack of catarrhal appendicitis.

Her Royal Highness is being removed to hospital at Montreal for observation.

MONTREAL, JUNE 5.

The Duchess of Connaught has arrived by special train and has been taken in an ambulance to the hospital.

A bulletin has been issued stating that the Duchess is suffering from peritonitis, the origin of which is obscure.

Her Royal Highness stood the journey well, sleeping most of the time.

TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

Peace Discussion Leads to No Definite Result.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

In the Commons to-day, Sir Edward Grey said there had been an informal discussion in an endeavour to end the Turco-Italian War, but that no definite result had at present been attained.

THE WEST END TAILORS.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

The West End tailors, who at the beginning of last month went on strike for increased pay, have decided to resume work. They have not obtained their demand.

THE RAILWAY PROBLEM.

Spirited Appeal by London Merchants.

LORD CREWE'S PROMISE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 5.

Messrs. Ralli Brothers, and forty other London firms, recently wrote to Lord Crewe recommending new railways, increase of rolling-stock, doubling of tracks and construction of more sidings in India.

Lord Crewe replied admitting the congestion of the last few months. He pointed out that the railways were already executing practicable improvements and added that due consideration would be paid to the recommendations made.

ACTION BY THE BOMBAY CHAMBER.

INSUFFICIENT FUNDS EMPHASISED IN A CABLE TO LONDON.

We publish below copy of a telegram which has been sent yesterday by the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to the Indian Section of the London Chamber of Commerce,

This message is in continuation of the one, previously sent by the Bombay Chamber to London on the subject of railway difficulties, copy of which has also appeared in these columns. The message under notice, however, has special reference to the concluding remark of a cable recently received out here through Reuter's Agency in which it was announced that the chief subject to be discussed by the deputation waiting on Lord Crewe on the 10th instant would be the shortage of wagons.

The cable reads:—"Regarding your interview with Lord Crewe, June 10th, reference administration Indian State Railways, this Chamber strongly emphasises present difficulty as due to insufficient funds having been allotted for equipment, doubling of lines, efficient water supply, larger station and marshalling yards, and increased facilities generally for moving traffic. Abnormal increase number of wagons to be depreciated until Railways are equipped efficiently to deal with them. Important question is that lines should be thoroughly equipped for working traffic and for this largely increased funds necessary over series of years to complete comprehensive programmes. Present supply wagons can do much more work if this is done. Higher interest might be offered for loans for this special purpose."

The following letter has also been addressed by the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to the Railway Board, Simla, with reference to the carriage of coal for railways from Bengal:—

A SPIRITED REMINDER.

In my letter No. 467, dated 8th May, 1912, I addressed you on the subject of the inability of the railways terminating in Bombay to deal with the traffic offering this busy season, and stated the views of my Committee on the question of the provision of funds for railway development.

2 In continuation of that communication, the reply to which my Committee await with interest, I am instructed to refer to another point which appears to my Committee to require serious attention.

3. It has come to the knowledge of my Committee that during the present busy season the Bombay railways have been obliged regularly to supply their own wagons to carry their locomotive coal from the Bengal collieries, and that in consequence a large number of wagons have throughout the whole season been locked up in this traffic, the carrying capacity of the railways for public traffic, being correspondingly reduced.

4. My Committee believe that normally the East Indian and Bengal Nagpur Railways provide the wagons in which Bengal coal is supplied to other railways, and that the present situation has arisen owing to their refusal to do so on account of the heavy public traffic on their own systems.

5 It is recognised that a large number of wagons are required for the carriage of Bengal coal for the different railways, but the present arrangement, which ordinarily allots the traffic to the wagons of the railways on which the collieries are situated, and at the same time apparently allows the railways to repudiate their liability to provide wagons whenever they find it inconvenient to supply them, is one which my Committee consider to be extremely unsatisfactory from the point of view of Bombay trade.

6 The wagons required for this locomotive coal traffic should, in the opinion of my Committee, be quite apart from, and in addition to, the stock necessary for public traffic ; and the arrangements for their ownership and working should be such as to prevent the East Indian and Bengal Nagpur Railways from exploiting neighbouring lines to the detriment of the ports they serve.

7 My Committee will be glad to be favoured with the views of the Railway Board on this subject, which they consider to be one of considerable importance in the interests of Bombay trade.

INDIAN MINING CLUB.

Views on Technological Education.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

The annual dinner of the Indian Mining and Geological Club took place last night. Mr. W. H. Pickering presided.

Sir Thomas Holderness, proposing the toast of the parent institute in India, said there was no reason to suppose that its usefulness would be affected by the change of capital. The prosperity and business foundation of Calcutta were far too deeply laid for that.

Sir Thomas Holland regretted that the Committee of Technological Students did not include some one with practical acquaintance with Indian industries, as, for instance, their guest, Sir Dorab Tata.

The solution of the problem would be found in evidence collected in India, not here. With reference to the proposal for a school of mining at Asansol, he thought the preferable course would be to strengthen the evening classes on the coal-fields and add a Professorship of Geology to the Sibpur College with a view to turning out good prospectors from the present Mining Department. It was most important not to destroy the individuality of the Sibpur College.

Mr. W. H. Pickering, Founder of the Institute, said he hoped that the Morison Committee would look at the question from the practical as well as from the academic point of view, seeing that mining engineers were a backbone formed by hard practical experience.

Sir Dorab Tata said he recognised that the iron and steel works at Sakchi would not have been possible but for the full support they had received from first to last from the Government of India. He trusted the works would greatly contribute to the economic prosperity of India, a work in which English and Indians could combine.

AN AUSTRALIAN PATRIOT.

SYDNEY, JUNE 5.

A full court has upheld the appeal of the Socialist at Broken Hill who was fined 100 or three months' imprisonment, for preventing his son from drilling. The Court found that there was a flaw in the indictment.

GOLD FOR INDIA.

PORT SAID, JUNE 5.

The P. and O. s.s. "India" has shipped £225,000 of gold for Bombay.

INDIAN RAILWAYS IN 1911.

Administration Report on the Year's Work.

PROFIT OF 5 1/2 CRORES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 5.

The Administration Report on Railways in India for the calendar year 1911 has been issued to-day.

During the year there were 755 miles of line opened to traffic, bringing the total open mileage up to 32,839 miles. There were also 841 miles of lines sanctioned and at the end of the year 263·78 miles were under construction. The actual capital outlay (excluding premia for the purchase of companies' lines) from the commencement of operations on all open lines amounted, at the close of the calendar year, 1911, to Rs. 45,006·80 lakhs and that on lines under construction to Rs. 955·48 lakhs; in addition Rs. 130·12 lakhs were incurred on miscellaneous items (English stores, etc.) connected with railways. The total outlay amounted to Rs. 46,092·40 lakhs The actual expenditure on open line rolling-stock, and on other open line expenditure during the year 1911, amounted to 351 lakhs and 573 respectively.

The financial result to the State during the year 1911 of the working of the State railways, after meeting, in addition to the expenses of working, all charges for interest on capital outlay by the State and on capital raised by companies, also annuity payments connected with the purchase of railways by the State, was a net gain of Rs. 406·94 lakhs (£2·71 million). This result, however, is arrived at after the inclusion in the charges against revenue of a sum of Rs. 135·63 lakhs (£904,000 representing the portion of annuity payments in redemption of capital. Omitting this item, which is not properly a revenue charge, the true result far the year is a net gain of Rs. 543 lakhs (£3·62 million).

The gross earnings of all Indian railways amounted in round figures to Rs. 5,527·92 lakhs compared with Rs. 5,114·22 lakhs in 1910. The net earnings amounted to Rs, 1,644·00 lakhs against Rs. 2,398·50 lakhs in 1910. These net earnings yielded a return on the capital outlay (Rs. 45,006·80 lakhs) on open lines, i.e., on mileage an earning revenue of 5·87 per cent. as compared with 5·46 last year.

The additions made during the year 1911 to the rolling-stock of the railways consisted of 222 engines, 1,039 coaching vehicles and 3,485 goods vehicles, the number under supply being 253 engines, 1,245 coaching vehicles and 8,250 goods vehicles. Subsequent to the 31st December, 1911, the provision of 34 additional engines,199 coaches and 1,344 wagons has been authorised. The average rate charged to passengers of all classes was 2·47 pies per mile, just over 1/5 of a penny, and the average distance travelled was about 37 miles. There have been no material fluctuations in these figures since 1884.

The number of passengers killed from causes beyond their own control was 0·03 per million of passengers travelling which gives an average of 1 in 3,197·74 millions of miles travelled. The total number of railway employees at the close of the year was 563,030, of which 7,699 were Europeans, 9,877 Anglo-Indians and 545,454 Indians. Of the Europeans and Anglo-Indians 14,632 were enrolled as volunteers.

The total number of passengers carried was 319·86 million against 371·58 millions and the earnings therefrom amounted to Rs. 1,849·08 lakhs against Rs. 1,712·04 lakhs. The number of third-class passengers carried was more by 16·02 million and the earnings therefrom by Rs. 107·99 lakhs. The increase of Rs. 137·04 lakhs in the passenger earnings was contributed chiefly by the North Western Railway (Rs. 26·84 lakhs), the East Indian Railway was (Rs.16·01 lakhs),the Great Indian Peninsula Railway (Rs. 12·35 lakhs) the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Rs. 10·03 lakhs), the Eastern Bengal Railway (3 feet 3 3-8 inches gauge section) (Rs. 9·20 lakhs), the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway (Rs. 8·69 lakhs) and the Rajputana-Malwa Railway (Rs. 8·56 lakhs), and was due to the development of traffic and to the Coronation Durbar held at Delhi. The aggregate tonnage of goods moved during the year 1911 was 71·27 million tons and the earnings therefrom were Rs. 3,29,332 lakhs, an increase over the previous year of 5·67 million tons and of Rs. 250·15 lakhs in earnings. Of the increase in the goods receipts the East Indian Railway contributed Rs. 48·05 lakhs or 19·21 per cent., and the North Western Railway Rs. 36·69 lakhs or 14·67 per cent. while the remainder was contributed principally by the Bengal-Nagpur, the Great Indian Peninsula, the South Indian, the Bombay Baroda and Central India and the Rajputana-Malwa Railways.

A committee of medical and railway officers was appointed to consider the question of improving the facilities for giving medical aid on the occurrence of serious railway accident, and as a result of their deliberations a revised list of contents of medicine chests and appliances for provision in railway accident relief trains together with plans of standard types of combined ambulance and surgery carriages (5 feet 6 inches by 3 feet 3 3-8 inches) were drawn up and ordered for adoption on the State railways, recommendations being at the same time circulated to othee railway administrations for information.

THE DALAI LAMA.

Impending Departure from Kalimpong.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 5.

The *Statesman's* special Chinese correspondent at Kalimpong states that Chinese exsoldiers, and others, from the Chumbi Valley assert that the reason for their expulsion was the approaching departure of the Dalai Lama from Kalimpong scheduled for "lamb day of the horse month of the mouse year," corresponding with June 24th next. This statement is confirmed at Kalimpong and the Dalai Lama's palanquin bearers were given their uniforms yesterday morning,

The Dalai Lama's stay for a few months at Galinika seems certain and preparations on a grand scale point to such a move. The latest arrivals from Gyantse, who fled on account of fear of the victorious Chinese, say that in the last two weeks, people here have realised the peril of continuation of the strife ; cultivation and other industries are threatened, all owing to the Tibetans being in arms instead of cultivating the soil. The farming season is May to October, and vast tracts of cultivatable land is lying waste, famine threatens, and a deputation, with an extensively signed petition, will ask the Priest King to stop the war.

BANK OF BURMA.

The Allegations against the Liquidator.

MR. HOLDSWORTH'S REPLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 5.

Mr. E. R. Holdsworth, liquidator of the Bank of Burma, has filed an affidavit in the Chief Court in reply to the charges of misconduct alleged against him in the recent Chief Court proceedings in the affidavits of Messrs A. J. Noble, D. E. Wacha, and R. De. These affidavits, he says, were served on his advocates after eleven o'clock on the morning of May 20 too late for him to reply to the same.

He says in the course of his affidavit "I regret to notice that in the same affidavits a personal attack has been directed at myself on grounds which are wholly illusory and unjustifiable, and I filed affidavit in answer to the charges of misconduct that have been recklessly made against me in paragraphs 6 and 7 of Mr. Noble's affidavit.

The charge is made against me that I neglected to give attention to the formal notice served on me by one Daramchand Dayabhai. This was a printed notice served on me in Calcutta about the 8th of March of which a copy is hereunto attached. Mr. Noble was also possessed of the copy. I met Mr. Noble for the first time in Calcutta about the 8th of March and he told me that he had taken advice from Messrs Little and Co, Solicitors of Bombay, and they had advised that Dharamchand's objection were invalid. I also obtained a verbal opinion from Messrs Morgan and Co, Solicitors of Calcutta, who said the same. I did not, therefore, then consider it necessary to bring the matter to the notice of the court. In paragraph 8 of Mr. Noble's affidavit it is said that the liquidators paid off Rs. 50,000 due to the Bank of India Ltd, but it is not stated whether the fact of such payment was objected to for any reason, This payment was only made after careful consideration by myself and Mr. Ferguson, and after we had been informed by the late Managing Director of the Bank of Burma that the Bank of India had a lien of three lakhs of Government paper as security for an overdraft deposit and were therefore secured creditors. Besides this, the said Bank of India claimed to set off the amounts against the proportionate part of three lakhs of Government papers.

B. B. PETROLEUM SHARES.

In paragraph 9 of Mr, Noble's affidavit certain facts are set out with the intention of showing that I ought to have expended three lakhs on taking up certain shares in the British Burma Petroleum Co. This proposal was first made to me by a letter dated the 13th of January 1912, signed by Mower and Co., copy of which is hereto attached. It amounts to an offer for the bank to stand three lakhs of rupees on taking up shares at two shillings and six pence. I enquired as to the position of the company on the London market through Messrs Morrison and Co., sharebrokers, and they informed me on the 27th of January that there were buyers of 500 shares at two shillings and nine pence in London. and that they could not get a firm offer, but with business in hand they might be able to work five thousand shares at two shillings. I was aware that at that time action by the trustees for the debenture-holders of British Burma Petroleum was pending and if that company had been unable to obtain further further capital the holders would have stepped in and taken possession, and the value of the shares could have been absolutely nothing. I was also made aware early in January, of the fact that a writ had actually been issued in a debenture-holders action. The Bank of Burma's failure was, in great part, due to its heavy advancing on British Burma Petroleum Company's shares and it is inconceivable that we, as liquidators, could have gambled to the extent of another three lakhs in the shares of this company, even if requested to do so by the committee of the Bombay shareholders.

In paragraph 10 of Mr. Noble's affidavit he says that I was lavish in my expenditure : this is absolutely incorrect and reckless, and is not supported by a single instance. As a matter of fact all expenditure was arranged between myself and Mr. Ferguson.

ANSWER TO MR. DE.

With reference to paragraph 8 of the affidavit of Mr. B. De stating that I had done practically nothing in the interest of the depositors and shareholders, I say that my assistant and myself had been continuously at work upon the affairs of this bank, and that I had been advised that owing to the difficulties of the questions involved I should be acting wisely not to take any important steps such as the declaration of a dividend or the realisation of any important asset, until the liquidation had been brought under the supervision of the court whose orders could be obtained whenever required.

With reference to paragraph 6 of the affidavit of Mr. D. E. Wacha, I say that the meeting was held at Calcutta after consultation with Mr. Ferguson, because it was considered that Calcutta was the most central and the most convenient place in all India for the meeting of depositors and shareholders. It must be remembered that the directors and their legal advisers were present at this meeting.

With reference to paragraph 20 of the same affidavit, I say that the statement that I contemplated the sale of any securities prejudicial to the interest of the creditors and shareholders, and that I refused to give any reasonable explanation or information on the financial position of the bank, is utterly untrue and reckless.

I further state that after the meeting of the 8th of March in Calcutta, I returned to Rangoon in the same boat as Mr. Noble and arrived about the 13th of March. From that time until Mr. Noble's departure for Bombay he had frequent interviews with me at the bank at which I was always willing to, and did, in fact, give him all the information he required as to the financial position and prospects of the bank with the exception of an abstract of the expenditure which at that date I was unable to give. Mr. Noble, on several occasions and at great length, begged me to reconsider my decision as to acting as a joint liquidator,but I informed him that my decision thereto was unchanged. Mr.Noble and I parted on quite friendly terms, but after his return to India owing to certain incorrect statements appearing in various papers I was advised for my own protection to decline to deal with Mr.Noble personally in the future.

VICEREGAL NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 5.

Her Excellency, Lady Hardinge, opened the Salvation Army exhibition and sale of works this morning.

Their Excellencies, the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge attended the races at Annandale this afternoon.

TELEGRAMS CONTINUED ON PAGE 6.

FAMINE IN GUZERAT.

Salvation Army Officer's Report.

WANTED—MORE MONEY.

"Colonel" A. R. Blowers, in charge of the Salvation Army operations in Bombay and Guzerat, was interviewed yesterday by a Bombay reporter in connection with his recent visit to the famine-stricken districts of Panch Mahals and Kaira. Colonel Bolwers said he had spent fifteen days in these districts, having spent most of his time in villages, where the temperature was 115 to 120. The object of his visit was to get into the heart of the present condition of things.

He thought that during the present scarcity human suffering was not as great as during the last famine, although there was, at the same time, a good deal of suffering. The question of cattle sustenence was, however, much more serious owing to the fact that there had not been sufficient rainfall to produce common grazing. He had, he said, visited many villages in the Kaira and Panch Mahal districts and found that everywhere the cry was "fodder," "fodder" "fodder." This was not only what he had heard of, but he spoke from personal knowledge. He also thought that there was a mistaken notion abroad that as soon as rainfall the need of feeding the cattle with dry hay, which is now being provided by various philanthropic societies, would cease. When rain falls and new grass grows up, the natural tendency of the starving cattle will be to "go for it" at once, and that he said must be avoided, otherwise illness will be caused and cattle will die off rapidly. Dry fodder feeding therefore would be necessary for some considerable time even after the break of the rains.

He is of opinion that as the rains break out the cattle will need extra feeding as they will have to start work for cultivation, and as they have been for months on "low rations" greater attention will have to be paid to their feeding.

The Colonel stated further that the officers of the Salvation Army are on the spot and are doing all they can, but the question of the supply of fodder is an important one. The supply of fodder, he thought, was nothing compared to the need. They had experienced great difficulties in this respect, owing to the shortage of wagons, that difficulty had of late been to some extent overcome on the Ujjain Section and fodder was now coming through much more quickly.

As soon as rain falls money will be required by the cultivators for seed. Government will make takavi advances, but these measures can scarcely reach the thousands who will need help.

He is strongly in favour of Mr. Purshotamdas suggestion about the necessity of helping the rabaries. These are a shepherd class and like the cultivators, have nothing to fall back upon, being dependent entirely on the grass that grows after the rains.

The Salvation Army operations in the famine-stricken districts, are dependent entirely on the generosity of the Bombay societies. On behalf of the Wadia Trust Fund the Army has put down thirteen wells. A cattle-kitchen is at present run by the Army at Umretta, where some 540 head of cattle are daily being fed. This kitchen owes its origin to the generosity of the Sheriff of Bombay who contributed Rs. 2,500 towards it through Mr. Chuckerbutty, the Collector of Kaira.

Colonel Blower, in conclusion, said that the Army had several energetic officers who were eager to work if somebody will find the money to help them carry on relief work.

THE ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM.

Unanimous Election of the President.

The adjourned meeting of the members of the Anjuman-i-Islam, to elect new office bearers, was held yesterday afternoon in the Anjuman Hall, Mr. Haji Usuf Haji Ismail, Vice-President, presiding, out of a number of over three hundred members, about 125 members were present, the majority being Sunnis.

The chairman, expressed regret at the unavoidable absence of their leader Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim owing to the illness of the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy. Sir Currimbhoy, he said, had promised to attend the meeting, but was prevented from doing so. He wished that Mr. Fazulbhoy, who took a keen interest in the affairs of the Anjuman, might soon recover.

Mr. Haji Usuf then informed the meeting that that the Managing Committee had decided that day to appoint Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim as patron of the Anjuman and he asked the members to confirm the appointment in view of the most valuable services rendered to the Anjuman by Sir Currimbhoy. He said that in confirming the appointment, the members would be showing their appreciation of Sir Currimbhoy's services and the confidence they had reposed in him.

Haji Mahomed Ali Moorgay then proposed that Mr. Haji Usuf Haji Ismail be elected president for the ensuing year in place of Sir Currmbhoy Ibrahim resigned. Kazi Moorgay said that Mr. Usuf had been a member of the Anjuman for more than twenty six years, had been an auditor and secretary and then their vice-president. He reminded them of Mr. Usuf's services to the Anjuman.

Mr. A. M. Jeewanji seconded the proposition, which was agreed to unanimously.

On the motion of the chairman, Sir Currimbhoy was appointed patron of the Anjuman amid applause.

It was also resolved to pass a vote of thanks to Sir Currimbhoy for the very valuable services he had rendered to the Anjuman and to forward a cop of the resolution to Sir Currimbhoy.

Mr. Fatehali Sheik Ahmed, Mr. Kaji Kabiruddin, the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolla and Mr. Mahomed Hussain Makba were then elected vice-presidents of the Anjuman.

Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan and Khan Bahadul Hakla Dayum were then elected secretaries.

A resolution was also passed regretting the resignation of the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy as one of the secretaries owing to ill-health and accepting the same and thanking him for the services he had rendered as secretary for over three years.

Formal resolutions were then carried including the appointment of a Managing Committee of about 30 members and the proceedings teamnated.

AFFAIRS IN GOA.

Trouble with the Local Press.

THE Portuguese Government troops have met with success of late in their operations against the Rana rebels in Goa. On the 31st of May the Commandant of the garrison, stationed at Sanquelim, surprised a notorious outlaw named Bublo Vitoba Rane. In the search of his house, which followed, the soldiers found 56 bags of rice and other grain and also a large quantity of copper utensils—these articles formed part of his booty. On the following day, the 1st of June, the same officer searched the house of two Ranas of Gudnem and discovered 61 sacks of rice and other foodstuffs, besides a quantity of large copper pots, one old gun, shot, twelve cartridges, a pair of gold earrings and a cart and two buffaloes. The cart apparently was taken for the transport of the booty from some village during one of the recent predatory excursions.

The proclamation of martial law, which was at first restricted to the disaffected area of Satary has now been extended to the whole of Goa. The Governor-General has issued a notification announcing the suspension of all guarantees. The suspension of guarantees is partly due to the unfriendly attitude of a portion of the Goan Press. In fact it is even suggested and suspected that the Ranas derive a certain amount of encouragement and support from the hostility in which the efforts of Government are criticised. Barely had the announcement of the suspension of guarantees appeared, when the "Heraldo" suspended publication. This was the first daily paper of Goa.

The "Popular," a paper published in Salsette has been ordered to cease publication owing to its disrespectful attitude towards the Government. Its editor, Mr. Loyals, escaped arrest by a hasty flight to Madras, in the disguise, it is alleged, of a Hindu merchant. The "Utramar," an old and leading paper of Margao, is to be proceeded against. The Public Prosecutor has served its editor with a notice requiring him to disclose the name of the writer of an article, which appeared in that paper, entitled —"State of the country." The enquiry in this case is proceeding.

(TELEGRAMS CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5)

THE MIDNAPORE APPEAL.

Who Placed the Bomb in the Plaintiff's House?

AN INTERESTING DISCUSSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 5.

During the hearing of the Midnapore damage suit appeal before the special bench of the High Court, there was an interesting discussion between the Bench and Mr. K. B Dutt, plaintiff's counsel, about the change of the plaintiff's position regarding the informer's report and the finding of the bomb in the plaintiff's house. Mr. Dutt said that the defendants knew the reports were false and that the report of the 7th of July was not in existence then.

Woodroffe J: You are changing your position you are making serious charges and say there was no report on the 7th. You are changing your position in such a way that makes it difficult for me to follow.

Continuing, Mr. Dutt said that Mr. Weston did not know that a bomb, was going to be placed on the 7th of July at the plaintiff's house.

Woodroffe J.: When did he come to know it was placed by the Moulvi?

Mr. Dutt: At least, Mr. Weston had reason to believe that the plaintiff's son had nothing to do with the bomb.

Woodroffe J.: How do you suggest that?

Mr. Dutt: Reports show that, I have nothing more to say on that point.

Mr. Dutt next urged that if it was proved that the plaintiff's son Santosh, had nothing to do with the bomb, then the search was illegal.

Woodroffe J.: If you do not establish that the police put the bomb in your house, then the fact that the bomb was found there would justify a search.

Chatterjee J: If you fail to prove that the police put it there, how can you be entitled to damages?

Mr. Dutt: The police say Santosh placed it there, the question arises how the search took place.

Woodroffe J.: The bomb is there; are you entitled to sue for damages assuming the police report is false? If you do not prove how the bomb came into the house, how can you ask for damages? The onus is on you to prove how the bomb came there.

Mr. Dutt, in conclusion, submitted that in the lower court he called Benomali who said he put the bomb there. Even if Bonomali was disbelieved it did not affect the other parts of the case.

The hearing of the appeal has not yet concluded.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Ten Passengers Killed and Injured.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JUNE 5.

At about 3 a. m. on the 5th instant a collision occurred on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, at mile 317 between the stations of Miranpur Katra and Fatehganj, between an up-goods and a down-passenger trains.

Five Indians are killed and four seriously injured. The names of those killed are not known yet.

One European passenger, Captain Daldy, of the Military Accounts Department, is injured.

Serious damage to rolling-stock has been caused and the line is blocked. Passengers will be transhipped over a diversion that is being put in. It is expected that trains will run through by this evening.

LATER.

With reference to the breach on the railway, reported between Natyekan and Chaungu on the Sagaing-Alon branch, advice has now been received that the line between Ngatayaw and Legvi stations has been seriously breached, and that no transhipment is possible. As soon as the water subsides repairs will be taken in hand and through-running resumed when possible.

CONGESTION OF TRAFFIC.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 5.

The *Englishman*, to-day, draws attention to the manner in which wheat and seed dealers, mainly Marwaris, are restraining the traffic into Calcutta by monopolising all the accommodation at Howrah and the Port Trust sheds. Goods meant for shippers are being promptly cleared, but large stocks sent down by speculative dealers remain, the demurrage charge of two annas a ton per week being paid readily since it is less than the usual warehouse charges. This congestion is causing delay in further imports into Calcutta and a rise in prices has occurred.

A BURGLARS' SYNDICATE.

Interesting Trial of Thakurdas in Poona.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 5.

The trial began to-day before Mr. Waterfield, Assistant Sessions Judge, and a jury, of eight Thakurdas of Gujurat who are alleged to be part of a gang of 81 persons engaged in house-breaking. Owing to the number of cases which occurred in the city of Poona in 1910 Inspector Kokji of the C. I. D. was deputed to make inquiries. He discovered that a gang came chiefly from Dir in Gujerat and he succeeded in tracing twenty-one accused who were sentenced in January, 1911, to long terms of imprisonment. The present accused are said to have been in association with them for the purpose of committing house-breaking and theft.

THE COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 5.

Commenting on the letter of the Chamber of Commerce, the *Statesman* declares that once the removal of the capital to Delhi is regarded as irrevocable, the transfer of the Commercial Member follows as a logical necessity. It urges that if the Chamber concentrates its energies on urging the appointment of a Commercial Member to the Bengal Executive Council they will carry their point.

SIMLA, JUNE 5.

The proposals of the Government of India in connection with the transfer of the Commerce Department from Calcutta have met with general approval on the part of the Chambers of Commerce which have, so far reported, with the exception of the Calcutta Chamber which publishes a letter of objection.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

Heavy List of Insolvency Causes.

THE HON. Mr. Justice Macleod presided yesterday at a special sitting of the Insolvency court, and disposed of, among others, the following matters:—

BHUDHABHAI NOORBHAI.

Mr. Lang, the Official Assignee, applied for an order against Haptulla Ismailji, a mortgagee of the insolvent, directing him to lodge the insolvent's books with the Official Assignee.

The mortgagee did not show cause.

His lordship ordered him to lodge the books within twenty-four hours.

SAKHARAM BHIKU.

Mr. Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for a month's extension of the interim order. Counsel said that the hearing of this matter was on the opposed list, and was fixed for the 19th instant.

His lordship granted protection till the hearing.

ABDUL LATIF HAJI AND ANOTHER.

Mr. J. D. Davar, for the insolvents, applied for leave to fix a day for the approval of the composition scheme. Mr. Davar said that the arrangement was to pay eight annas in the rupee.

His lordship fixed the next court day for the hearing.

DEOJI GOVINDJI AND OTHERS.

Mr. J. B. Patel, for the insolvents, applied for and obtained a similar order.

VITHALDASS G. SHA AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Motiwalla, for the insolvent applied for the first extention of the order for six months.

Counsel said that the insolvent had filed a suit against his partners and in that suit the Commissioner was taking accounts. It might be that something might be found due to his clients.

His lordship said that he saw no reason why the insolvency proceedings should be delayed. He granted two months' time.

KUMAR SHRI MANSUR KHACHAR.

This insolvent, who was brought from jail, applied in person for an interim order.

Mr. J. D. Davar, for Pari Ohhagonlal Bechardass, and Mr. H. S. Captain, for A. K. Readymoney, opposed the application.

Mr. Davar said that Readymoney's warrant was executed at Thana, and his client's warrant at Dadar. The insolvent had been keeping out of the jurisdiction of the court, and Mr. Justice Davar had issued a warrant without notice to the insolvent, who was arrested by a special bailiff. The insolvent had made two applications for the interim order to Mr. Justice Davar, who in dismissing his application, had said that this was a dishonest insolvency, that the insolvent had money and that his story about the balance of his jewellery was false. Counsel added that the insolvent's mother and brother, who were well-to-do people, were in Bombay and if this application was refused, they would pay up his debts. The insolvent had an income of Rs. 8,000 in Kathiawar, and had not shown it anywhere. His fear was that the insolvent would run away to his territory in Kathiawar.

Mr. Captain applied for a short adjournment as he wished to put in an affidavit.

His lordship granted three months' protection to the insolvent on his undertaking not to leave the jurisdiction of the court, and to attend the Official Assignee's office.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted absolute discharge:—George David Philidore Johnson; Ramrao Sadanand Pathare; Caliat Eswarer Ramaier; Lachmaya Narsanja; Ramchandra Waman Mahatre; Mahomed Ramjan Abdulla and another; Nawab Mir Badsham Syed and Jairam Gopal Nigoot.

DHONDU GOVIND.

This insolvent applied for his discharge. As his lordship was not satisfied by this insolvent's explanations of his affairs he suspended the discharge for one year.

RUPSING MATHURADAS.

This insolvent's petition was put on the board for discharge. As there was no report from the Official Assignee, and as the insolvent wanted time to settle, his lordship adjourned the matter for six weeks and granted him an interim order for that purpose.

SARUPCHAND LAKHMICHAND.

Mr. Davar for the opposing creditor, applied for a short adjournment for the hearing of the petition.

The Official Assignee applied for time to enable him to further examine the insolvent publicly.

Mr. Kapadia, for the insolvent, did not object.

His lordship adjourned the hearing till the 3rd July next.

SHAMJI VISHRAM.

This insolvent's discharge was adjourned for a year as he had incurred debts in speculation.

GERALD PICKARD.

This insolvent appeared in person and applied for his discharge.

Questioned by his lordship, he said that he had raised Rs. 3,000 on his furniture, but he was not sure if he paid the whole amount to his solicitors for costs in his suit against the Commercial Gymkhana. The Rs. 4,300 shown in the schedule were a portion of the costs.

His lordship said that as the furniture was still in the insolvent's possession, the Official Assignee must make further inquiries. The matter was adjourned for a month and the insolvent was granted a protection order till then.

ROBERT GEORGE KEES.

Mr. Nadkharni opposed the discharge of the insolvent, who was present in person. He said that this was his fourth insolvency, and a portion of the insolvent's salary should be set apart for his creditors. He added that the insolvent was abusing his position of a Superintendent in the Accountant-General's office in the Secretariat.

His Lordship adjourned the discharge for two years.

CLAIM FOR BROKERAGE.

At the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon Mr. Justice Macleod disposed of a suit brought by Govindji Mulji Bamal against Vishvanath Keshav Savlekar and another, proprietors of the "Sirdar Griha." to recover Rs. 5,000 on promissory notes in respect of brokerage on Rs. 1,25,000, and for damages for breach of contract in respect of the mortgage of the "Sardar Griha."

The parties obtained a decree by consent, whereby the Court passed a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 3,000 including the claim for brokerage. The decree was to be without prejudice to other rights of the plaintiff, if any, in respect of the mortgage. Each party to pay his own costs.

His lordship also passed a decree with costs for the Bank of Bombay, on the application of Mr. Bailey, solicitor. for Rs. 5,000 and odd in the Bank's summary suit against Sarafali Esufalli and another on promissory notes.

Before the Advocate-General, Mr. Romer, solicitor, for Gulam Hussein Issaji Tajbhoy, brought on yesterday, the matter relating to the appearances of Mr. S. G. Velinkar, barrister, on behalf of the accused in the case in which Crown officers charged E. M. Jeewanji and another with certain offences before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad.

After hearing the parties, the Advocate-General held that Mr. Velinkar could appear on behalf of the defence.

ALLEGED FALSE INFORMATION

Mr. M. M. Karbhari applied for a rule for the revision of an order made by the first class magistrate of Bandra sentencing Dharmi Sukhar, a fisherwoman, to one month's rigorous imprisonment for giving false information to the police and for bail.

The accused, it was alleged, had informed the police that a fisherman named Dharma Rama had assaulted her and knocked out her teeth, though the prosecution case was that nothing of the kind had happened.

The magistrate had held that the accused was assaulted by the man, but that it was untrue that he had knocked out the teeth.

His Lordship granted a rule and released the accused on a bail of Rs. 50.

POLICE COURTS.

Principal Accused in Gambling Case Convicted.

Judgment in the case in which Hassam Nathoo, Mahomed Ismail, Noor Mahomed Khamisa, Abdul Rahiman Gulam Mahomed, Jamal Manji, Rafayal Aroon and Mirza Karbali were charged by Inspector Morris, C. I. D., with gambling with cards and money on the 10th instant, was delivered yesterday by Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate.

The Magistrate convicted the first accused and acquitted the rest.

The judgment was as follows:—It seems that there is a house at Jail Road No. 178 and No. 1 occupies a room on the 2nd floor of this building which is used by people for gaming purposes. Inspector Morris having received information engaged one Issac and his sepoy No. 391 to visit this place and ascertain if the information he had received was correct. Accordingly on the 15th May last Issac and P. C. 381 went to the room for the purpose of gaming got admittance to the place and saw them gaming. They returned and gave information to Inspector Morris which enabled him to place Issac before the police, who, after examining him and having satisfied himself of the truth of his statement issued a warrant (Ex. A in this case). That warrant does not give the number of the room which was to be, raided but mentioning the 2nd floor of huse No. 178 Jail Road.

Having obtained this warrant on thh 16th May Inspector Morris again sent Issac and P. C. 381 to this house, early on the night of the 17th May to see that gambling was going on in the same place. They went there and returned with the information that the room on the 2nd floor was being used as a gambling place and that people were playing there. Inspector Morris and others then raided the place. It was at 1 a.m. then when the police went there. They found the house looked at the door in front of the staircase of the first floor boarded up to chin to prevent people peeping into this place. No. 5 was there as a watchman and he moved away. Inspector Morris had to break the door open and enter. Then he went to the 2nd floor where too the door was to be forced open. Then P. C. 381 pointed out e room to Mr. Morris which seemed to have been recently occupied by gamblers but which then empty. On its floor was found a black oil cloth spread over and a cash-box containing 70 Rs. and odd. Three packs of cards and several candle sticks with candles partly burnt were seen all lying about the place and about 6 pairs of shoes a Beanis turban and a coat also were found, clearly indicate the presence of men in the room for the purpose of gaming before the raid was made Subsequently the accused before the Court were arrested, some of them in the same building and two of them on the roof of the adjoining houses. Some money were also found on persons of the accused's when they were searched. Some of them claimed the shoes that were found in the room and actually were there, when it has seen that they fitted them exactly.

The question the Court has to consider is, is the evidence sufficient to hold No. 1 guilty under Section 4 of Bombay Act of 1887 and the others under Section 5 of the same Act. It is proved by the evidence of the woman who collects the rents of this building and by which was found in accused No. 16 pocket that he is the occupier of the room. It is also clear from the absence of any articles of furniture in the place and the presence of cards with a oil-cloth spread over in the centre and candle sticks arranged round about, that the place is used for gaming. There is also the evidence of Issac and P. C. 381, that on the occasion prior to the raid, when they visited this place, the room was used as common gaming house and presently a box which accused No. 1 opened with his own key was found in the room containing Rs. 70 and odd showing distinctly that the room is kept by the accused No. 1 for his profit or gain and is being used for gaming only.

In my opinion therefore so far as he is concerned all the elements that are necessary to prove a case under Section 4 of the Act prevent and he must be held guilty.

With regard to the others, however, it has been contended that they were not found gaming, because the evidence shows that the room was empty when Mr. Morris went there to execute the warrant. It seems clear that the legislature has used the word found deliberately in this section and it is therefore necessary to prove that the accused were either seen gaming there or actually caught in the place doing so and then must be after the entry into the common gaming house of a person who is authorised to execute a warrant under section 6 of the Act. The evidence of Issac and P. C. 381 and the existance of the shoes belonging to some of the accused may prove that they were gaming there, but does not prove that they were found gaming there and so far as the other accused are concerned therefore the court must find them not guilty and orders them to be acquitted under section 245, 1. P. C. No. 1 is ordered to suffer R. I. for 2 months as he seems to have taken extraordinary precautions of preventing a police raid and he successfully evaded them and as the amount of his gain shown by the content very profitable business for him.

I order the cards, the oil cloth and the candlesticks to be destroyed. The box with 70 and odd to be confistated and the rest of the property seized in the room to be returned to the persons from whose possessions the Police took the same.

COCAINE TRADE.

Alleged Mid-day Smuggling Adventure.

Mr. Kenneth Kemp, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, heard the case in which Gunpat Lookman, Kanoo Genoo and Bhikia Balla were charged by Inspector Gough with transporting twenty-two pounds of cocaine valued at Rs. 20,000.

Mr. Bowen, Government Solicitor, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Campbell, barrister, defended the first and third accused. The second accused pleaded "guilty."

Mr. C. R. Watkins, Assistant Collector of Customs, Bombay, deposed that transport of cocaine over a tenth of a grain was prohibited by Government notification. He remembered having proceeded to Mody Bander on May 23. He went to the main Customs Chowki where he found Bhikia Baba, tindal, and saw a sack which witness opened and examined. It contained cocaine. The packets of one hundred grammes each amounted to ten kilos (or 22lbs.)

The witness, continuing, said the accused was detained at the gate of the export wharf and was then taken to the import gate at the Chowki: there were about a hundred packets.

Hari Chaugya, a khalasi on board of a steam launch, said the launch was anchored off the docks about ten days ago. She was there for a long time. The second accused was the tindal. He came at 9 a.m. o'clock and returned at 4 p.m. The tindal went on land and the crew took their food. The tindal returned with a sack like the one before the court and told the crew to take the sack which was ordered to be kept below. The sack was full and heavy. About an hour afterwards a small boat with three men came near the launch. Witness could not identify them: but the tindal was the second accused. The third accused ordered the sack to be given to the second and witness did so. The latter put it in his boat. The boat then went away towards Carnac Bandar.

Mahomed Dhandu, a khalasi on the first accused's tony, said about ten days ago when the tony was anchored off Mody Bandar, the tindal called out to bring the tony to the bunder and witness did so. The tindal was accompanied by another man. They entered the tony and then went alongside a launch. A sack was put into the tony by the third accused. The latter on reaching Mody Bandar told the first accused to take the sack and go with him to land where he would be paid.

Cross-examined by Mr. Campbell witness said he did not know his age. He was paid Rs. 20 for six months. He had been working on the tony for the last ten or twenty days. It was about 11 o'clock in the morning when the tindal went on shore. Witness had seen the third accused before a police officer in the docks. He was asked to identify the accused and he was helped by the sahib.

The Excise peon who challenged the third accused was next called and examined. He said that the first accused was carrying a bundle through the export gate where he was doing duty. It was about ten days ago. Witness challenged the man and the reply was it was a jack fruit, a present from his native country. Witness demanded an inspection, the man offered two pice to the witness. He did not take it but pulled away the bundle from the accused and the latter then offered twe rupees to the witness if he would not open it. Witness did not accept the money, but detained the accused and made a report to his superiors.

After some further evidence had been recorded the case was adjourned.

ANOTHER CASE.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadhur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Inspector O'Brien charged Mulji Nathu, with selling three grains of cocaine without a license and also with possession of the drug to the extent of 45 grains.

It was alleged that on Tuesday night the accused was arrested "red handed" by an Excise Inspector at Kumbharwada. On a search being made 45 grains of the drug were found on his person.

The accused was convicted on both charges and sentenced, respectively to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment and to a fine of Rs. 125 with the option of one month's simple imprisonment.

TRAMWAY TRANSFER RULES.

Before Mr. Kemp, Mr. Punnas and Mr. A. Haliks, employed at Messrs. Ralli Brothers, appeared to answer a charge of refusing to pay the legal fare while travelling in a tram-car.

The complaint was that on March 19th Bhavanishankar Kalyan, a tramway inspector, got into a tram-car and examined the accused's tickets. The car was going along Frere Road towards Wari Bundar. He noticed that the tickets were clipped for a change of car at Museum West. Under rule 9 of the Tramway Company, the passengers ought to have changed the car at Museum West, and go along Rampart Row and Hornby Road. As they had elected to break their journey at Museum East they could not, under the circumstances, continue their journey along the same route, along Frere Road. This was explained to them and they were asked to purchase new tickets as they chose to go by the last-named route, but they refused.

Mr. Godinho, pleader, for the defence submitted that his clients intended to fight out the case, because they considered it was a question of principle. They were of opinion that it was a nuisance that passengers should be treated in the manner which the tramway officials adopted.

The evidence of the inspector was then recorded, which supported the complaint.

In cross-examination the witness said that Wari Bundar ticket was clipped for change at Fort Market. It was clipped for Museum West, if a passenger specially requested so. In case of those passengers the proper station for change would have been the Fort Market. The witness denied that the accused told him they would not pay another aona as he was not entitled to charge any extra. The witness said that he had warned the accused on a previous occasion in a similar case.

The inquiry was adjourned.

EXTRADITION WARRANT.

Rao Bahadhur Chunilal H. Setalvad disposed of an application by Inspector Mahomed Husaine Tacki, C. I. D., and granted an extradition warrant against Rahimtulla Khan, a bill collector in the service of Mr. Fazulbhoy Meherali Chinoy, merchant, Bombay. The accused was charged with criminal breach of trust and misappropriation in respect of Rs. 2,200, the amount of various sums recovered by him on behalf of his master. The accused had been arrested in Baroda and the warrant was needed to bring him back to Bombay.

EURASIAN IN TROUBLE.

Lionel Herbert Smyth, a Eurasian 21, having no employment, was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment yesterday by Mr. Oliveira for theft of wearing apparels and two watches, valued at Rs. 87 from the house of Mr. Edwin Henry Layzell on the 28th May last.

It appeared from the evidence that Smyth had a brother living with Mr. Layzell at the latter's house at New Nagpada. He called there on the 25th of May and asked to be allowed to stay for a couple of days. Mr. Layzell agreed, and next day, in his host's and brother's absence, the accused walked off with the things. Information was given to the police and Smyth was arrested and placed on trial yesterday. He had been convicted previously of a similar offence.

BOMBAY INQUESTS.

Grave Warning to Indian Parents.

AT the Coroner's court an inquest was held on the 4th instant, touching the death of Sanker Deoba, a child, about eighteen months old. From the mother's evidence it appears that she gave the child a small quantity of opium (as usual) at 5 a.m. on the 4th inst. Afterwards, she went to her work, but at 9 o'clock was summoned home, where she found her child unconscious and breathing heavily. She was told by a neighbour, a woman, that the bottle in which the opium was kept was found in the cradle, and on examination it was seen that a small quantity was missing. The child was taken to the J. J. Hospital where it died at 11·25 a. m. the same day. A verdict of "death from opium poisoning (misadministration)" was returned.

ANOTHER OPIUM CASE.

Sakharam Raghoji (22), labourer, who was admitted into the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital at 3 p. m. yesterday, suffering from the effects of opium poisoning, died half an hour later and at the inquest held in the evening by Mr. G. F. Chalk at the G. T. Hospital a verdict of "suicide by taking opium" was given. Deceased's mother who gave evidence at the inquest stated that her son had complained of ill-health a few days previously and on the night before the occurrence left home returning next morning at 6. The deceased went to sleep, and at 10 or 11 a. m. the witness tried to wake him but found him unconscious. The deceased was removed to the hospital.

AN UNKNOWN VICTIM.

A Coroner's jury returned the following verdict at the inquest on the body of a Mohamadan, whose name is unknown, which was found in a well on the maidan at 9 a. m. on Tuesday. "Under what circumstances the deceased got into the well there is no evidence to show."

RAILWAY FATALITY.

A Coroner's jury on the 4th instant, sitting at the J. J. Hospital, recorded a verdict of "blood poisoning following injuries accidentally received by being injured by an engine at Sewri," at the inquest on the body of Savitribai (25), who died at midnight on the 3rd inst. at the J. J. Hospital. When attempting to cross the railway lines she was run over by an engine at Sewri and injured and was admitted in the hospital on the 30th May.

DOCKS MURDER CASE ACCUSED.

At the inquest held on the 4th instant on the body of Hiria Gober, who died at the J. J. Hospital at 11-20 a. m. a verdict of death from pneumonia was returned. The deceased was a prisoner in custody and was arrested for murder in the Prince's Dock on 26th May. He was brought to hospital on the 27th as he was ill.

JEWISH CLUB FOR BOMBAY.

A large gathering attended on Monday evening at 24 Watson's Annexe, Apollo Bunder, at the opening ceremony of the Judean Club. The President, Mr. S. E. Nissim, in the course of his address said that although the Jews had been established in Bombay for a century and more, they had only just realized that they had no club for recreation and social requirements. It had been difficult to form the club because the members of the community had trained themselves to do without it. The speaker had, however, been well and ably supported, and thanks to liberal donations they had raised a sum enough for immediate and pressing requirements. He appealed for further help from the leaders of the community in Bombay.

He then declared the club open.

The Vice-President, Mr. E. S. Sassoon, having delivered a suitable speech, a flashlight picture of those present was taken and the proceedings terminated.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

SECTARIAN UNIVERSITY.

WE know there is general unanimity of opinion in favour of the Hindu and Moslem Universities. Zealous advocates expect them to work wonders. But people, who are more modest in their expectations, allow that under wise and capable guidance, and with teachers of high character and attainments, the Universities will make a substantial contribution towards promoting the moral and intellectual advancement of the country. The voice of dissent is, however, heard occasionally, and it behoves us to pause, and consider if there is anything of value in it. Sir Andrew Fraser, late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, records his emphatic opinion against what he designates as sectarian universities in the pages of the *Nineteenth Century*. The subjoined passages contains the essence of his argument.

"I do not myself believe in the wisdom of founding these sectarian universities. By the time a man comes to university life, he must know, and ought to know, something of the differences of religious belief that exist in his world, and ought, at least then, to begin an examination of the grounds of his own faith. Influences should undoubtedly be brought to bear upon him to maintain his religious faith and life; but it is a narrow system, and one which tends, not to strength, but to weakness, to segregate the young people of one religion and teach them apart. It is what one might expect from a timorous and short-sighted sectarianism."

It may be remembered that the movement did not originate with the Government, and that there is hardly any racial or sectarian feeling at the bottom. It has its origin in the feeling, which has gained considerable ground in recent years, that the manifestations of ill-will and turbulence on the part of students, and of elders who ought to know better, were due to a defective system of education. It is declared that the education is not assimilated in the system, but that it flourishes as an excrescence, alien and outlandish in character. It is proposed, as a remedy, to associate the old with the new in a harmonious combination, that is, to educate the youths in the learning of the West on the solid foundation of the wisdom of the East. Thus will their lives be sober, well-ordered and exemplary and their only purpose will be to prove useful members of the society and the commonwealth. Thus will the youths be held fast to their moorings, whereas in present circumstances their shallow bark is tossed about and agitated as the helpless sport of wind and wave. I, for one, have never thought much of the specific of moral and religious training, nor can I be sure that all the students turned out by these universities will be models of loyalty, and devotion. I should, however, welcome them as embarking on a new experiment, and whatever may be the success which will attend the experiment, they will promote higher education in India.

THEIR USES.

It may be maintained by men who, like Sir Andrew Fraser, are opposed to the movement, that although its original impulse has not been derived from sectarianism, that although every allowance may be made for a higher and purer motive on the part of its authors, the effect will nevertheless be to promote the exclusive spirit and narrowness of vision which belongs to sectarianism. "It must tend to maintain," says Sir Andrew, "narrowness of view, intolerance of character and religious antipathies." It will probably be found by experience that these apprehensions are greatly exaggerated, and it may be added, at the same time, that an institution, founded on a catholic, non-communal basis, will not lead necessarily to the formation of a truly liberal spirit, broad-based on a sentiment absolutely free from the taint of racial prejudice or sectarian narrowness. The existing schools and colleges, founded as they are on the catholic principle, have not yet brought about a catholic spirit. It would, however, be better to have non-sectarian universities open to all because there sectarian differences and idiosyncracies have no chance of being deepened and accentuated. But failing this, it would be better to have good communal universities than none at all in their place. They may be regarded with regret by men who yearn for the solidarity and unification of the Indian peoples as one nation, and this view on their part has found expression in resolutions like the one passed at a meeting of Hindus: "That the proposed Hindu University was not desirable in the best interests of the Indian people, as it is calculated to retard the national progress and to emphasize the present distinctions of caste." While these distinctions exist in all their strength, universities, founded on a communal basis, will have numerous supporters. The desire for them will cease, when we have all merged in one homogeneous nationality. The forces still at work are, however, centrifugal.

MOSLEM AND MR. MONTAGU.

Nation-building, with us is yet a far-off dream. The visionaries seem to think that the day is at hand, but it is not even within a measurable distance. We have heard lately of a difference between the Shiah and Suni sections of the Anjuman-i-Islam. The Sunis declare that the Shiahs have had a long innings in the management of the institution, and that a few years past the presidential chair has been occupied by a Shiah. The Sunis desire that they might now have a turn, as well as adequate representation on the board. I had myself heard from Mahomedan friends that Shiah predominance has created some heart-burning. While protests from all parts of India have been just now against Mr. Montagu's statement that the Moslems of India were not a homogeneous community, he may cite this case of the Anjuman in support of his opinion. If it were suggested that the Mahomedans of India are not a homogeneous body for political purposes involving the interests of all as Mahomedans, it would be a mistaken belief. But it is a fact that socially, and even in a certain religious sense, they are divided by numerous sects, and sections and classes, and in this sense, they are very far from being homogeneous. This fact seems to be either overlooked by the angry protestaints, or they claim to be homogeneous, in spite of these differences. Mr. Montagu might, at toe same time have been more diplomatic and less outspoken in the expression of his opinion. He is, indeed, in the habit of making slips, which have created needless unpleasantness. Mahomedans need not, however, have xercised themselves so much over the Undersecretary's unlucky observation. They set pon it a fictitious value, when they apprehend hat it might indicate a change in the policy f Government towards the Musalmans of India. They may be sure that the Under-Secretary's words will soon be relegated to their proper place, unless, indeed, they choose to rake them up, now and again.

"BY-WAYS OF BOMBAY."

I had read Mr. S. M. Edwardes' sketches of native life and character, as they appeared, at intervals, in the *Times of India*, with deep interest; and I have read them again with unabated pleasure in book form. Fugitive pieces, unless they have body and strength, as well as aroma, cannot bear reproduction in a more permanent form. When mannerisms and tricks of style, conventional turns of thought or expression, and generally the slenderness, triviality and false glitter of the performance, are focussed together in a volume, the defects stand out in prominet relief. The papers republished by Mr. Edwardes stand admirably the test to which they are put. There is a note of distinction in his style. It blends itself happily with the oriental scenes and characters described by him. In his short prefatory note the author says of his papers that "they will be found of brief interest by those unacquainted with the inner life of the City of Bombay." How few of us, even among my own countrymen, are acquainted with it! I think I know something of the under world of Bombay, and yet I have lighted in these pages, now and again, upon something that was new to me. It would not have been possible for a European to write such sketches without a certain measure of sympathetic insight. The curious and inquiring spirit they reveal is possessed by too few Europeans of modern days, and fewer Indians. Being Indians, their curiosity is not so much aroused by what is so near them and all around them, and as sights and scenes do not possess for them the interest of a strange novelty, they do not care to probe into their inner meaning. As a people, we are as deficient in observation, as we are in the historical faculty of inquiry and research, nearly all the best books of Indian life and manners and religions, as well as those relating to the politics and economics of India, have been produced by Europeans.

DION.

THE DESPISED LASCAR.

Rescues Thirteen Distressed Seamen.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JUNE 5.

The tindal of a native craft which arrived here this morning from Aden reports that he sighted a bugala off Socotra flying signals of distress. He bore down on the vessel and found her full of water and in a sinking condition. It was blowing a gale and a high sea was running, but he managed to lower his small boat and getting alongside the distressed vessel, succeeded in removing twelve of the crew and one passenger. All were landed safely here.

THE WHEAT CROP.

Remarkable Activity at Karachi.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JUNE 5.

Wheat arrivals are now increasing daily, nearly 11,000 tons having been delivered by the North Western Railway on Monday. May's arrivals of wheat were 156,356 tons as compared with 99,262 tons in May 1911.

A "KALI" PROBLEM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA. JUNE 5.

A rather interesting case came up to-day before Mr. Justice Fletcher in which the form of worship of the goddess "Kali" at Dakhineswar, the residence of the late Ramkrishna Paramhamsa and Swami Vivekananda was the subjectmatter of the dispute. In 1861 Rani Rashmani endowed large properties for the maintenance of the Dakhineshwar place of worship. Her descendants appointed "shebaits" (priests) by turn. Some of her descendants are Vaisnavaits, while others are Saktas. The present dispute was as to the form of worship, namely, whether animals or fruits should be sacrificed before the goddess. The question was considered by the official referee who reported that sacrifice should be done according to the form of religion of the Shebait in office. Some of the parties objected to this and wanted to produce witnesses to prove the form of sacrifice in vogue. The referee declined to accept evidence and submitted his report.

His lordship held that the referee was wrong in his report and the matter must be dealt with properly on a subsequent reference.

THE INDUS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JUNE 5.

The Indus at Attock is steadily rising.

THE KHOST DISPUTE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE. JUNE 5.

Khost news continues to be scanty. Negotiations between the Afghan commander at Alikhel near the Altimor Pass and the tribesmen are proceeding, but no very definite understanding appears to have been arrived at. The situation, meanwhile, is affecting the fanatics on the Border and, as usual, when inter-tribal fighting is going forward, considerable religious excitement is beginning to make its appearance.

ACCIDENT TO A EUROPEAN.

Scene in Wodehouse Road Yesterday.

Yesterday evening, a European, Mr. Samuel Page an engineer employed by the Velvoline Oil Company, met with a serious accident. Mr. Page, who is living at Rafya Manzil, Wodehouse Road, was proceeding on his cycle along Wodehouse Road. As he rode he was talking to his friends, Messrs. Bossi (who is also residing in Rafya Manzil) and Bianchi, who were in a victoria proceeding in the same direction.

Mr. Page, it is said, turned his cycle, thinking that he was opposite his gate, but another victoria, (No. 408 driven by Jeewa Vashoo) carrying a French gentleman, Mr. H. Turban, was coming from the opposite direction. Mr. Page finding the victoria almost upon him tried to escape a collision by riding on to the footpath, but he failed in this and the left shaft of the victoria caught him in the ribs and he fell down.

He was removed to the St. George's Hospital by the Colaba Police where it was ascertained that he had fractured two ribs. It is stated that the victoria was going at a moderate speed and was on the proper side of the road.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 5.

An appreciable increase of rainfall has occurred in Southern India, and there is a tendency towards the spread of the rainfall northwards along the Coast. Cloud is thickening, and an advance of the monsoon is now affecting the southern half of the West Coast. In these circumstances the usual area of low pressure at sea has come into evidence to-day and the immediate prospects of monsoon rainfall depend upon its behaviour. Thus, if the low pressure conditions advance northwards, as is normally the case, the monsoon should really set in on the Malabar Coast within the next two or three days, while if the low pressure area should prove stationary, or move north-westwards, further delay may be expected to occur. In the Bay, yesterday's unsettled conditions have not developed, but the rainfall continued in Burma, Assam and Bengal and has spread into Behar.

In North-West India the weather has become feebly unsettled. The following chief amounts of rainfall are reported:—Moulmein and Toungoo each an inch and a half, Kyaukyu and Akyab two inches each, Maymyo, Mandalay and Lashio one inch each, Dhubri and Silchar an inch and a half each, Cherrapunji six inches; Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri four each; Mymensingh three; Purnea and Darbhanga one each; Mysore and Trichinopoly an inch and a half each; Calicut, Coimbatore and Kodaikanal one inch each.

Forecast: Thunderstorms are probable along the Himalayas and rainfall has become likely in Chota Nagpur and the East of the United Provinces. No immediate change is likely elsewhere.

Our Bhownagar correspondent wrote on June 1st that "abnormal heat continues here with cloudless skies. A severe duststorm passed over Laktor recently."

STORM SIGNAL.

The following telegram was received by the Port Officer, Bombay, from the Meteorological Department, Simla, on June 5.

Storm Signal—Depression appears forming off Malabar Coast, otherwise the general conditions reported yesterday still hold.

The Bombay Port Officer received late last night the following telegram from the Meteorological Office, Simla, dated 5th instant:—

Storm Signal.—Conditions remain as reported this morning.

WEATHER AT SEA.

The steamer "Gerd," Captain A. M. Andreasen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok, and reports that she experienced moderate and fresh monsoon in the Bay of Bengal and fine on the coast.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 5th June, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess at Delhi and normal or in defect elsewhere. Temperature is generally in excess.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual at Jhansi. Day temperature is in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded at Karachi and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in Rajputana. Maximum temperature is in excess except at Karachi; the minimum is also above normal in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded on the Gujarat and Kathiawar coasts and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in west Central India. Day temperature is in excess except at coast stations; night temperature is also above normal in west Central India.

Appended is Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (4th)	8·3	81·0	...	0·00
Jask	94·3	78·8	...	0·00
Muscat	...	...	...	...
Multan	113·3	86·0	...	0·00
Rawalpindi	109·1	76·4	...	0·00
Lahore	115·4	84·2	...	0·02
Sibsa	115·3	87·0	...	0·00

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

There are at present four Government wireless stations in the Dutch East Indies, says the "Singapore Free Press." The most powerful one is at Sabang, a coaling station and a port of call for the Dutch mail steamers at the northern extremity of Sumatra. This station has a range of 1,000 miles, which brings it within reach of Colombo on one hand and Singapore on the other. The other three are at Sitoebondo (Eastern Java), Balik Papan (Borneo), and Timor Koepang (the capital at Dutch Timor); while a fifth station is in course of erection at Amboina, in the Moluzka Islands. All these establishments have a range of 600 miles, and are interconnecting; but, as far as Australia is concerned, not one of the stations will be powerful enough to communicate with the proposed one at Thursday Island the distance from Amboina, the nearest Dutch Station, being quite 1,000 miles. Should it, however, be decided to erect wireless at Port Darwin, then communication could easily be effected with Timor Koepang, which is only about 500 miles distant. Several of the numerous Inland steamers of the Royal Packet Steam Navigation Company are now fitted with the wireless installation, the value of which especially in the outlying parts of the Archipelago, can hardly be over-estimated. The two new steamers, which the same company is now building for its Jaya-Australian line, and which are to be delivered at the end of this year, will also carry wireless. The system adopted by the Royal Packet Steam Navigation Company is Marconi, although the Dutch Government stations are on the Telefunken system.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

One of the prettiest of woman's many charms is a slender white neck, and the rare possessor of this beauty should never risk the spoiling of it by wearing high stiff collars. But when the neck is either too fat or (worse still) too thin and lacking in pearly whiteness it is far wiser not to expose it to the glaring crudeness of the summer sun. In the evening the light is more kindly to bad-coloured skins, and with the help of a little powder they can easily be made to pass muster. This season the promblem of the neckwear for the daytime is far simpler than it was last year. Then the summer girl felt that if she did not wear a collarless frock or blouse she would be credited with possessing a neck "not fit to be shown." This year she may do as she likes without fear of any aspersions being cast against her beauty. For this the girl who really owns an unattractive neck ought to be particularly grateful. Collars high, collars low, collars ruffed, and collars severely plain are all equally fashionable, so every girl and woman can wear what suits her best, and be happy in the knowledge that she is quite up-to-date.

To begin with the girl who can with advantage fully expose her slender white neck. For her there are collars innumerable. One of the newest ideas is the three-tiered frill of goffered lawn, muslin, or lace. It is like a huge flat Pierrot frill, made in three layers, the last frill reaching out to just beyond the shoulders. A little bow, with ends or not, just as you please, is placed in front, and long frills of the same material, falling well over the hands, generally form the sleeve accompaniment. A similar style, though not nearly as pretty, is the deep kilted collar. This is a plain, closely knitted circular frill of material, coming right over the shoulders and finishing at the neck with a tiny edging of lace or net. A pretty variation of this style, and one that is far more generally becoming, is to let the pleated frill end at the neck just below the shoulder line, and finish the front with a pleated jabot. In plain and embroidered lawn collars the most fashionable are either cut with the deep square sailor back or with the newer oval-shaped back. In both cases the collars are very deep at the back, almost reaching to the waist. An attractive little square collar of spotted lawn was edged with a band of embroidery in many tones of pink, and finished with a flat frill of broderie Anglaise worked in pink. Those who are afraid to risk the unbecomingness of the completely collarless neck, but who still do not wish to wear a high collar, will find the new Byron collar most delightful. This comes high at the back and sides of the neck like an ordinary collar and turns back in front with two deep points, leaving a small V-shaped decolletage. It is one of the most comfortable collars in existence, and is moreover quite becoming to the majority of necks. Another shape only suitable for the quite young is an ordinary sailor collar finished with a little flat bow of satin and two small revers-like points which come from under the front of the sailor collar. For full or semi-evening wear the picturesque Medici collar is most charming. For day wear it is being worn in a modified form. It is lined with lace and wired to stand up high at the back. The lace points are turned back in front and held together by satin roses and straps.

Of ruffed collars there is an endless variety. Tulle, lace pleated taffetas, ribbon, and feathers are all being used. Ostrich feather and marabout ruffs finished with bows of ribbon look extremely smart, but they are much too hot for summer wear, and will soon be replaced by the lighter ruffs of pleated net or lace. Quite the newest ruff is of net cut out into leaf-shaped points edged with tiny velvet ribbon, and massed together to form a thick ruche. A band of silk or satin is drawn round the centre and fastened at the side with a satin rose. Another pretty ruff is of pleated lace drawn in round the middle with a folded band of satin and finished in front with a buckle or an old-fashioned cameo brooch. All these ruff collars will be welcomed by women who have very long thin necks, but the short-necked would be wise to avoid them. The revival of the collar of folded tulle with an outstanding bow at the back will also be in great favour with slender necked women.

The neck, which is one of the most striking points of beauty in the young, is, too the feature which first betrays the ravages of age. Hence that which preserves or restores the beauty of the neck prevents the young from looking old and makes the older woman young again. So I will give my readers a reliable hint or two keep the neck plump and fair to look upon. Every night on going to bed the neck should be washed carefully with soap and hot water, and then anointed with any skin food or oil that each individual has the greatest faith in. Pure almond oil is the best—and incidentally the cheapest. The oil should be put on without stint, and rubbed into the neck with a gentle rotary movement. If the dreaded double chin has made its unwelcome appearance massage in the following way half-a-dozen or more times: Place the back of the right hand under the chin so that the tips of the fingers are touching the left ear then draw it slowlyround to the opposite side, pressing firmly all the time. Do the same movement with the left hand and repeat alternately until the flesh under the chin begins to burn. Then do these two simple exercises, which are good for all necks, fat or thin (1) Slowly drop the head forward on the chest, and then slowly drop it as far back as possible (six times) (2) with the shoulders perfectly still slowly turn the head as if you are trying to look over the left shoulder repeat on the other side six times. Then remove all the cream or oil which has not been absorbed and you can go to bed happy in the thought that you have made the first move towards the attainment of a beautiful neck. But don't, I beseech you, expect to find any marked improvement the next morning or even the next week, for it takes many weeks and sometimes months to make a thin neck desirably plump, but if you persevere the result is almost certain, so it is surely worth trying.

When there is "Paisley Flour" in the cake, there is lightness.

When there is lightness there is digestibility.

Hence the wholesomeness of "Paisley Flour" Cakes.

"Paisley Flour" (Trade Mark.)

The SURE raising powder.

Use one part to eight of ordinary flour.

THE TWO SERVICES.

It is no secret among those who were present at the gun practice which took place in the presence of the King that the results were extremely disappointing. The battleship Orion did fairly well with her 13.5in. guns, with the range limited to 4,000 yards, but the other Dreadnought battleships made a poor show from their 12in. guns at "Squadron firing," and that of the Second Cruiser Squadron, according to an eye-witness, "was little better than a fiasco." The indifferent firing must not be laid to the charge of King Fog, neither does it reflect upon the efficiency of the gunnery officers and guns crews that some of the salvos fell short of the line of targets towed by the Bellerophon by over 1,000 yards. The cause must be looked for in the system upon which "Squadron firing" is based. This simultaneous discharge of heavy guns is controlled by one officer only, the range and rate of fire being transmitted by wireless messages to the firing ships. The fundamental basis of concentrated fire at a given object is commendable: at the same time it leaves too much to and individual officer whose brain alone directs the training of whole groups of broadsides. The organisation of "Squadron firing," judging by the poor display last week, has been weighed in the balance and found wanting; otherwise it would have taken a couple a naval shipwrights much longer than the few hours in which they were able to repair the damaged targets after two days' firings!

Capt. Godfrey Paine's appointment to the command of the aeroplane "wing" of the Navy is regarded with special satisfaction by the torpedo branch of the service. It was an ex-torpedo officer in the person of Captain (now Rear-Admiral) Reginald Bacon who was selected to organise and supervise the early development of the submarine arm of the Navy, and now Capt. Paine, who, as commanding officer of the torpedo school-ship Actæon at the Nore, has also been virtually at the head of the Naval Aviation School, has been appointed for special service at the Admiralty. Following as this does immediately upon Capt. Paine's obtaining the pilot's certificate of the Royal Aero Club, it is practically certain that the "special service" appointment means the preparatory work incidental to the establishment of the Navy's aerial school at Eastchurch, whither it will be transferred from the Actæon as soon as the building is ready for housing the "nucloids" of what will develop into a considerable aerial fleet.

Although it is refreshing to find that the frankness of competent German critics compels them to credit the shipbuilding industry of this country with an enterprise and predominance not to be disputed; it is also informing to learn that the yards in the Fatherland are full of work and orders, and that old yards are being developed and given a new lease of life by being furnished with up-to-date plant. Directors of German shipbuilding yards appear to affect to believe that large orders are placed with British yards, owing to the activity of our diplomats in foreign countries. This does not at all tally with the complaints that are so general in this country, and which allege a lack of help from the British diplomatic Service in helping British merchants and traders. Indeed, there is far more ground for the belief that British workmanship, tested and not found wanting in nearly every naval action of recent years, and notably in the Japanese warships during their hour of need in the Far East, is responsible for keeping the building centres of the United Kingdom constantly occupied in constructing new vessels to the order of foreign Governments and foreign merchants. Our rivals, however, are using their own diplomats to secure orders for their shipbuilding yards, and they have been conspicuously successful in the Near East during the last few years; but the British industry has nothing to fear, especially so far as warships are concerned, as a glance at the long list of fighting ships now being built at our shipbuilding yards for foreign countries will testify.

A new idea has been started in connection with the proposal, now being considered by a War Office committee, to organise our field artillery in batteries of four guns. It is suggested that the artillery brigade should consist of three batteries of guns and one of howitzers, or sixteen pieces in all. The underlying idea is that a large number of targets, such as shielded artillery and entrenched infantry, can best be dealt with by a combination of gun and howitzer fire, and that if the two natures of artillery were combined under one colonel the co-operation between gun and howitzer would be closer and more effective. Moreover this would reduce the difficulty of finding sufficient frontage for the artillery on the battlefield, since the howitzers of a brigade could be posted behind the guns. The objection is that if the whole of the howitzers of a division were required for one special task, this would entail the breaking up of all four of the divisional artillery brigades. However, the proposal seems to be worth consideration.

It is announced that at the forthcoming exhibition of Lady Butler's pictures at the Leicester Galleries an opportunity will be provided of seeing the famous picture. "The Roll Call," which has been kindly lent by the King. This will be much appreciated by the modern generation of picture lovers, for in the period—now nearly forty years—since it was first exhibited, it has only been seen on rare occasions. Painted in 1873 by Elizabeth Thompson—as Lady Butler then was—it was sent to the Royal Academy the following year, when it was accepted and hung on the line. Its success was instantaneous, and at the banquet the late King Edward paid a high tribute to it, and prophesied for the artist "a great future"—an opinion which time has proved to be true. The work was purchased by Queen Victoria, and for many years hung at Osborne until its removal to its present home, St. James's Palace.

A dirigible balloon of a novel type is being constructed in America to the designs of Mr. Melvin Vaniman, a well-known engineer. The lift of an ordinary airship is practically limited by the strength of the envelope, since, if it were completely filled the expansion when rising into more attenuated air, or when warmed by the sun, would burst the envelope unless a considerable amount of gas were allowed to escape. In the Vaniman airship this difficulty is overcome by making the envelope of wire cloth, consisting of fine steel piano, wires, one-sixteenth an inch apart, embedded in an impermeable fabric. The resulting fabric is enormously strong, and a strip one inch wide will sustain 1,000 lbs. The airship has a girder keel and is driven by four propellers. It is calculated that, with a capacity of only 400,000 cubic feet, she will be able to carry a net load of five tons, whereas the "Schwaben" Zeppelin, with 630,000 cubic feet, carries only two and a-half tons. Since a light gun with ammunition can be made to weigh not more than four cwt., there is no reason why the "Akron," as the new ship is called, should not be fully armed.

Lieut.-General G. H. Moncreiff, chairman of the General Committee of the Church of England Soldiers' and Sailors' Institutes at Aldershot and Pirbright, writes to a contemporary inviting all those who appreciated the self-sacrificing work of the late Colonel Wavell to associate themselves with the committee in the erection of a suitable memorial to his labours. Its nature will depend on the amount received, but it is hoped that it will be sufficient to enable a substantial sum to be devoted towards paying off the debt of £900 on the Institutes and to allow of the erection of a handsome brass memorial tablet. Colonel Wavell, after serving throughout the Mutiny, in China, and Afghanistan, was for twenty-five years on the committee of the Institutes, and for the last eighteen of them held the post of honorary secretary.

A shop-window notice in Manchester reads:—Large, small, and medium figures "specially" catered for.

Giants and dwarfs, presumably, must take pot luck.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

Another of C. & B.'s Delicacies

C. & B. OXFORD SAUSAGES

UNEXCELLED.

By Royal Appointment.

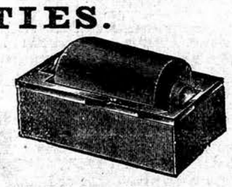
Crosse & Blackwell guarantee these and all their other table delicacies to be produced under ideal conditions of cleanliness.

AGENTS FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

STERLING SILVER NOVELTIES.

Smelling Salts Rs. 9-8 and Rs. 13 Cash Rs. 8-8 and Rs. 11-12.

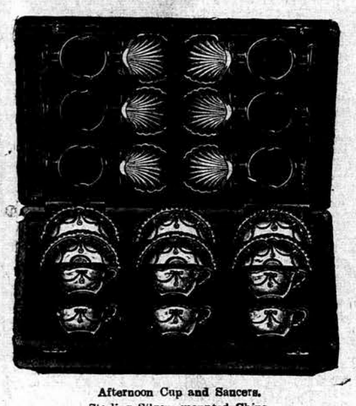
Dessert or Fruit Dish Rs. 140. Cash Rs. 126.



Stamp Damper Rs. 6.

Puff Jar Engraved glass 3½in. Rs. 13. Cash Rs. 11-12. 3¼ in Rs. 17. Cash Rs. 15-4.

Pair Muffineers in case Rs. 40. Cash Rs. 36.



Afternoon Cup and Saucers. Sterling Silver mounted China case complete Rs. 210. Cash Rs. 189.

Engraved Glass Silver mounte Scent bottles different designs Rs. 24. Cash Rs. 21-8 4in. 28. Cash Rs. 25-4.

Sterling Silver Jewel Casket 4½×3×3 Rs. 90. Cash Rs. 81.

Photo Frame Imperial Rs. 38-4. Cash Rs. 80. 6 5-8in. Rs. 22. Rs. 19-8. 3 7-8 Rs. 9-8 Cash Rs. 8-

Ink with Watch in lid 3 in. Rs. 40. Cash Rs. 36. 3½in. Rs. 46 Cash Rs. 41-8.

Case of 4 Salts Rs. 70. Cash Rs. 63.
" " 2 " " 35-8 " " 32

Menu Card holders Rs. 10, Cash Rs. 9.

MARCKS & Co., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

NEW PATTERN NICKEL LEVER WATCH.

The Sandow Lever

BEST VALUE IN INDIA.

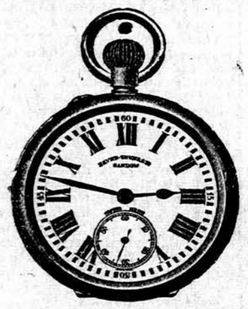
Rs. 10.

Only Manufactured and Sold by

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

Watch and Clock Specialists.

31, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.



This Watch has been specially designed for rough wear. It keeps good time, and will run on well for years.

Nickel Silver case.

Rs 10.

Illustrations of dial and movement are shewn exact size. Supplied in Box with spare glass and spring and guaranteed for 12 Months.

When the Skin is Inflamed

There is one delightful balm which will allay the smarting instantly and make the skin beautifully soft, smooth and comfortable. It is

"'Hazeline' Snow"

(TRADE MARK)

After exposure to sun, wind, dust, insect bites, "'HAZELINE' SNOW" is

Exquisitely Soothing

Obtainable of all Druggists

Remember the name "'HAZELINE' SNOW"

Reduced Facsimile

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co. LONDON
NEW YORK MONTREAL SYDNEY CAPE TOWN
MILAN SHANGHAI BUENOS AIRES

.rr 357

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

Stephens' Inks

Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons

for Typewriters.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas Chairs of latest Designs, made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6.

•REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.•

BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.

RESTORES THE WEAK, REVIVES THE DEPRESSED

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co. KEMP & Co., Limited, &c.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

FOR THE HAIR.

Preserves, Beautifies, Restores, and **strengthens**, the hair and prevents it falling off or turning grey. Especially suited for **ladies'** and **children's hair.** It closely resembles the **natural oil** in the hair which Nature provides for its preservation; the want of it causes baldness. **Golden colour** for fair hair. Sizes, 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. (equal to 4 small), and 21s. Of stores, chemists, hairdressers, and Rowland's, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times for all phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion; sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startlings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, &c., whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excesses, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck; it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground. Registered Trade Mark, "VETARZO."

Sole Proprietors: THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., GOSPEL OAK, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons infringing the Proprietors' rights.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on certain vitally important matters with which every young man should be acquainted. Post free in plain sealed envelope on receipt of Postal Order sixpence from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Agents for South Africa: LENNON LTD. (all Branches). Agents for India: TREACHER & Co. LTD., BOMBAY.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in DIARRHŒA and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.

Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.

The best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS.

Is the only palliative in NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of genuine Chlorodyne must bear the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

Sold by all Chemists.

Prices in England: 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.

Sole Manufacturers: J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd. LONDON S.E.

Daimler

MOTOR CARS.

His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor's stud of Motor Cars consists entirely of Daimlers and H. I. Majesty has just honoured the Daimler Co. with an order for one of their 1912 models.

Obtainable at English prices plus cost of importation from the SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.

11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD HARDINGE,

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

"CAUTION—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE" is protected "under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of India and "proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any colorable or other "imitation thereof."

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, open to all.

REGISTERED. **DR. LALOR'S** TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

THE FAMOUS "FIAT"

FIAT MOTOR CARS are owned by MOTORISTS of DISTINCTION throughout INDIA.

When owners of small FIATS Do sell their cars it is to buy larger FIATS

LATEST MODELS.

Obtainable at English prices plus cost of importation from the SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.,
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. LORD HARDINGE,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of ***Anæmia, Debility*** *and* ***Convalescence,*** *to* ***young women, children*** *and the* ***aged.*** *Invaluable in hot climates.* DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A RED SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* **MELISSA** *and* **MINT** *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).
SYMES & Co., Sole Agents for Madras.—PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in Bombay.
DUMOULIN & Co., Agents in Pondichery.

NATURAL
ENO'S
HEALTH-GIVING
FRUIT
REFRESHING
SALT
INVIGORATING

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D., *Physician to the Westminster Hospital.*

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL, *Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.*

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the severer forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted in a large number of cases in which the patients proved they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE Esq., M.R.C.S., *Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.*

"I found during my Indian experience that the world and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognised; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils, and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognised."

DR. R. C. CROFT, *Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."*

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is Supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures. WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES:
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Ltd., 182, GRAY'S INN RD., LONDON

WRIGHT'S
COAL TAR SOAP

is acknowledged as an
ABSOLUTE SPECIFIC
in warding off the bites of

Mosquitos and Other Insects.

Good for Prickly Heat and Refreshing to the Skin.

Proprietors: WRIGHT, LAYMAN & UMNEY, Ltd., LONDON.

To be obtained from all Chemists and Stores, and Wholesale from:—
KATRAK and Co.,
KATRAK'S Buildings, KARACHI.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from premature decay, or deficiency of the vital forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. Price 13½d. and 2s. 9d.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

Debilitated and Nervous Sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. Lawes, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand Court, Holborg, London, W.C., or of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

Agents for India: TREACHER & Co. LIMITED, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

A Vigorous Elderly Lady

Age Weakness, Sleeplessness, Sciatica—

"It has been *life* to me for more than ten years," says Miss Mason in acknowledging how completely Phosferine gives her the vigour and strength to overcome the feebleness and infirmities of 70 years of age. Since taking Phosferine, all sleeplessness and sciatica has disappeared, and she undertakes duties which were previously beyond her strength, declaring she feels as energetic and capable, with her faculties as sound and alert, as in the prime of life. In firm, clear handwriting, Miss Mason records the restoration of her appetite and the renewal of healthy action in the bodily functions, thus proving how effectively Phosferine reinforced her vitality, and *revived the nervous activities* of the hardening and ageing tissues. Such commanding evidence of the power of Phosferine to arouse and infuse vitality into systems *too old and too weak* to help themselves, is convincing proof that younger people will benefit even more rapidly and extensively from the energising influence of Phosferine.

Most Successfully Overcome.

Miss A. L. Mason, Albert Villa, Park Road, Clevedon, Eng., writes:—"I am pleased to tell you Phosferine has been a most valuable medicine to me, for more than ten years. I was in a very low condition some time ago, and suffered greatly from insomnia and sciatica; the latter, I am glad to say, is now quite gone, and I sleep fairly well. Phosferine has quite restored my appetite, but I do not expect much greater strength at 70 years of age. I take as much exercise as I can possibly manage, the chief weakness being in my back and legs, but Phosferine always relieves me. Phosferine has been *life* to me. Use this letter if you like to do so."

PHOSFERINE
GREATEST OF ALL TONICS
A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Sciatica	Maternity Weakness	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Premature Decay	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Headache
Neuralgia	Sleeplessness	Brain Fag	Hysteria

And all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Royal Tonic

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the British Royal Family	H.M. the Queen of Spain
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia	H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Spain	H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece	H.R.H. the Grand Duchess of Hesse
H.M. the Queen of Roumania	The Imperial Family of China

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Price in Great Britain: Bottles, 2/9 & 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

PROPRIETORS—ASHTON & PARSONS, LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.

Wholesale Agents:
Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co., 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,
(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
GULWELL WORKS, **WOLVERHAMPTON,** ENG.
MAKERS OF
PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.

CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
CODES: OWN & A B C (5TH EDITION)

APIOLINE
CHAPOTEAUT

LADIES SAFE REMEDY for functional troubles, delay, pain and those irregularities peculiar to the sex.

PARIS
8, rue Vivienne.

Sold by all Chemists

YOUNGS,
RYLAND STREET WORKS
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.
MANUFACTURERS OF
HYDRAULIC LIFTING JACKS
Ship, Bridge, Traversing, Locomotive, Pulling, Carriages Lifter and other Types, Pulley Block,

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE NO. 72.

CARLTON WHISKY.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Ltd., LONDON.

Obtainable of all Leading Merchants throughout the World.

APPOINTED BY
ROYAL WARRANT TO
HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY
KING GEORGE V.

"SHELL" MOTOR SPIRIT

Imported in India solely
BY
The Asiatic Petroleum Co., (India) Limited.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

ALSO AT:—
9, CLIVE STREET,
CALCUTTA.

MADRAS AGENTS:—
MESSRS. BEST & CO.,
MADRAS.

KARACHI AGENTS:—
MESSRS. EWART RYRIE & CO.
KARACHI.

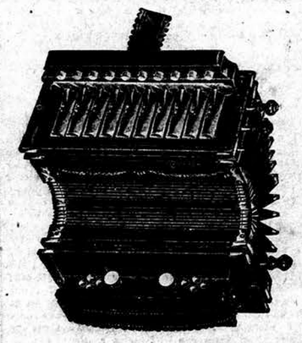
A FACT WORTH NOTING.
PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT,
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

S. ROSE & CO.
FORT, BOMBAY.

Bugles for Scouts 7-8 to 20.

Cornets Rs. 20, 25, 30, to 189.



Accordeons, best makes, well made and tuned.
Rs. 4-8 to 60.

Neapolitan Mandolins 10 to 150
Aluminium Mandolins 15 to 120.
Flat Mandolins 10 to 60.
Aluminium Flat Mandolins Rs. 15 to 35.

BANJOS
Zither model .....18 to 275
Open Model .....12 to 189

VIOLINS
Rs. 6, 7-8, 10 to 500.

Everything of the best in Music and Musical goods.

LIST FREE.

FORT, BOMBAY,
S. ROSE & CO.

BRASSO

THE FINEST POLISH FOR all metal works is

BRASSO

STOCKED IN ALL Bazars.

TO ASTHMA SUFFERERS.

Instant Relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup & Whooping Cough by the use of POTTER'S ASTHMA CURE. In 1/- Tins (English make). Sold everywhere. Free Sample send Postcard to POTTER & CLARKE, LTD., 4, Ullery Lane, London, E. Mention this Paper. May be obtained of all chemists.

INSTANT RELIEF

Agents:—H. TREACHER & Co.
Bombay & Poona.

Printed and Published for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, by N. D'MELLO, at the "Bombay Gazette," Electric Printing Works No. 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Sole Advertisement Agents in the United Kingdom Messrs. WILLIAM J. REYMER & Co., 66 Fenchurch Street, London E. C.